FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 164 25 August 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

'Delhi Six' Message to Gorbachev Reported AA 1
Gorbachev Responds [PRAVDA 24 Aug] AA 2
Successful U.S. ASAT Space-Test Reviewed [Ignatyev] AA 4
CDE Results Tied to 'Military Restrictions' [Bogachev, Vukolov] AA 5
Gerasimov Reviews Stance on Chemical Weapons AA 6
Further Reportage on Moratorium Extension AA 7
Editorial Analyzes Decision [IZVESTIYA 22 Aug] AA 7
Petrosyants on Verification AA 9
'Control' of Ban Noted AA 10
Kolesnichenko on U.S. Stance AA 11
Muscovites Demonstrate Support AA 12
Further Report AA 12
Dailies Comment's Reviewed AA 13

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Yermolovich on CEMA Direct Production Links BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Official Briefs Press on Relations with IMF, GATT CC 1
Moscow TV's 23 Aug 'Studio 9' Program [Zorin, Sagdeyev, Shishlin] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Scientists Sign Joint Nuclear Cooperation Protocol A 1
Battleships To Become Tool of 'Gunboat Diplomacy' [Anichkin] A 1
Weinberger Memorandum on Information Criticized [Fedyashin] A 2
U.S. Response to GATT Request Denounced [Pozner] A 2
Borisenko Views Pentagon Plans To Train Contras A 3

CHINA

Rogachev To Head USSR Team in Talks With PRC [KYODO] B 1
Mulatov on Need for Resumption of PRC-SRV Talks B 1
Beijing Delegation Tours Leningrad, Holds Talks B 2
Yao Yilin Receives Supreme Soviet Delegation B 2
Talks With Renzhong [IZVESTIYA 23 Aug] B 3
Statistics Official Recalls Recent PRC Visit B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

New Jersey Makes Port Call at Sasebo 24 August C 1
Protested by Communist Party C 1
'Massive' Demonstrations Held C 1
Japanese-U.S. Air Force Exercise Starts 25 August C 1

SOUTH ASIA

India Signs Joint Oil Cooperation Protocol D 1
Indian Prime Minister Receives Delegation Leader D 1
Visit Ends D 1
Afghan Captive Alleges U.S. Use of Chemicals D 2
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 16 Aug]
Commentary Cites 1953 Iran Coup, Advocates Ties D 3
Iran's Absence From DRA Pakistan Talks Examined D 4
Comparison of Ryzhkov-Aqazadeh Meeting D 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Ivanov: Norway Becomes 'NATO Recalcitrant' G 1
[IZVESTIYA 19 Aug]
Sartzetakis Receives Supreme Soviet Delegation G 2
Presidium Congratulates Belgian King on Holiday G 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Resolution Adopted on KOMMUNIST's Focus R 1
[PRAVDA 22 Aug]
PRAVDA Details Failings of Kavakh Science Academy [20 Aug] R 9
Ukrainian Party Official Views 'Party Life' R 12
[PRAVDA 10 Aug]
Talyzin Vists Siberia, Discusses Progress R 15
Turkmenistan CP Secretary Addresses Aktiv R 15

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Markets Strive for 'More Realistic Food Prices' [AFP] T 1
Agricultural Developments for 21-24 August T 2
Sunday Produce Markets in Moscow Successful T 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Gen Shabanov on Improving Military Hardware V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug]
Rocket Launches Set for Pacific 26 Aug-5 Sep V 6
Belorussian Air Force Chief Zalivin Dies V 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Aug]

'DEHLI SIX' MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV REPORTED

LD231752 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- Follows the text of the message sent by the leaders of six states to Mikhail Gorbachev:

To Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev
general secretary of the Communisty Party
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Dear Mr. General Secretary

In our letters to you of October 24, 1985, February 28 and April 10, 1986, we expressed our fervent hope for the successful outcome of the current negotiations between your country and the United States.

You will recall that we called on both yourself and President Ronald Reagan to undertake a mutual suspension on nuclear testing, at least until your next summit meeting. We wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for having unilaterally extended your suspension of all nuclear tests. As you know we have been meeting in Ixtapa, Mexico, over the past two days to discuss ways in which we might be able to help facilitate progress in arms control and disarmanent. We have adopted today the Mexico Declaration, the text of which will be duly transmitted to you.

We believe that we are in a position to make a contribution in the field of verification. We have outlined in a separate document some concrete ideas with respect to how we could assist in such verification. We welcome the fact that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have started bilateral talks recently on nuclear testing issues. We wish to propose to you that experts from our six nations meet with your and American experts. The details of time and place could be arranged through mutual consultations. The purpose should be to explain in detail the proposals which we have presented, to discuss how they could be implemented, and to explore other possible ways in which our six countries could facilitate test ban verification. We suggest a very open agenda covering any verification issue that your experts may consider important. We hope that by making this invitation to both you and President Reagan we might be able to assist in this crucial field.

[signed] Yours sincerely,
Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina
Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece
Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India
Miguel De la Madrid, president of Mexico
Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden
Julius Nyerere, first president of Tanzania

Gorbachev Responds

PM231616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

["Reply by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Message From the Leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To Mr Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina,

Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece,

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India,

Mr Miguel De la Madrid, president of Mexico,

Mr Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden,

and Mr Julius Nyerere, first president of Tanzania,

Esteemed Gentlemen!

I want to thank you for your message dated 7 August 1986 in which you put forward a specific new initiative aimed at starting to make progress in resolving the key question in reducing the risk of nuclear war -- that of ending nuclear weapon tests.

We fully agree with the conviction expressed in your declaration that the responsibility for protecting our planet is borne by all people living on it. Indeed, the task of preserving human civilization and not letting it be consumed in the flames of a nuclear catastrophe is the common cause of all states and all people. After all, were a nuclear war to begin, it would affect absolutely everyone.

We share your assessment of the fatal consequences to which the utilization of even a small part of the nuclear arsenals existing in the world could lead. The process of the improvement and further stockpiling of these arensals continues and is served by nuclear weapon tests. This is why there is now no more urgent and important task than to end all nuclear tests. This measure would really help to stop the qualitative and quantitative growth of nuclear arsenals. We link with this measure the start of movement down the road leading to a nuclear-free world.

There are no obstacles to ending tests except certain powers' position, based on a suicidal gamble on nuclear muscle. The interests of preserving human civilization in the nuclear and space era urgently demand new political thinking. It must be based on a realization of the fact that the buildup of nuclear arsenals will not only not increase security but, on the contrary, may produce "zero" security, that is, total self-annihilation.

Guided by a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind, we initiated a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. And now, after it has been in effect for a year, the Soviet leadership has once again decided to extend it until the start of 1987. I want to emphasize that it was not easy for us to do this. After all, you know that the United States, despite our moratorium, is continuing to carry out nuclear explosions and therefore is advancing along the path of building up nuclear arsenals. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, we believe that our unilateral action is justified since it must help to solve the problem of nuclear tests and to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat. In taking this step we believe that people in all countries will correctly assess the protracted silence on Soviet test ranges.

I am deeply convinced that if the United States also joined the Soviet moratorium -- and our extension of the moratorium gives it an extra chance to do so -- a substantial and responsible step would be taken toward ending the improvement and stockpiling of the most destructive weapons.

Such a bilateral moratorium would certainly aid the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests under the terms of a treaty. The verification [kontrol] measures that would be elaborated to monitor complicance with the moratorium could, as you correctly note, be an important step on the way to creating a system for monitoring compliance with a treaty totally banning explosions. From the general political viewpoint a moratorium would create good preconditions for concluding such a treaty.

We believe that the Soviet-American talks that began in Geneva in late July ought to be oriented toward this objective. The Disarmament Conference could become an important forum for multilateral talks on this problem if the artificial barriers hampering its effective activity on preparing a draft treaty banning the carrying out of any test explosions are removed.

We believe that the United Nations, where the question of ending nuclear weapons tests has been discussed for over 30 years, has still not exhausted its potential in resolving this question and should make more active use of its potential.

In our view, efforts in this sphere must be implemented in all directions; some talks should not preclude or supplant others but, on the contrary, they should complement them. Proceeding from this premise, it seems to me that the meeting of experts from the six countries with Soviet and American experts that you propose could make a valuable contribution to achieving the goal of the all-embracing prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and initiate an active, businesslike multilateral dialogue on these questions. We are prepared to send Soviet experts to such a meeting.

The Soviet Union has already expressed its readiness to take advantage of your offer of assistance in verifying [proverka] the end of nuclear explosions, including on-site inspections [inspektsii na mestakh], provided it is also accepted by the other side, of course. It would of course be useful to discuss together your new proposals and to seek mutually acceptable solutions of the problem of verifying [kontrol] that nuclear tests are not being carried out.

As is evident from the "Mexico Declaration" that you adopted, we share the same approach in assessing the serious consequences with which the transformation of space into a new sphere of the arms race would be fraught. Like you, we are convinced that space must be used only for peaceful purposes, in the interests of all mankind. This is what underlies the initiative recently put forward by our country envisaging the development of international cooperation in preventing an arms race in space and in its peaceful exploration. At the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms we have submitted specific proposals aimed at ensuring that space does not become an arena for military rivalry. We advocate strengthening the regime of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, which under present conditions constitutes the foundation of strategic stability, and [we advocate] complete, strict compliance with all provisions of this unlimited-duration document.

In our view, the quickest reaching of an accord between the USSR and the United States on banning strike-space arms of the "space-to-earth" and "space-to-space" classes and on banning antisatellite systems and eliminating such facilities as the sides already possess is of great importance. The Soviet Union is open both to resolving the wide complex of these problems as a whole and to seeking separate accords ultimately leading to the aforementioned goal -- reliably barring the way to the placing of weapons in space.

In the "Mexico Declaration" you also touch on the question of a new Soviet-American summit. The Soviet Union is in favor of holding such a meeting. But this new meeting must aid the normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States, the improvement of the international situation, and the acceleration of the course of arms reduction talks. For instance, at such a meeting we would be prepared to sign an agreement on ending nuclear tests. In short, the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States must be truly meaningful. It is this that is the essence of the accord between the two countries' leaders in Geneva.

In conclusion I want to express the confidence that our joint efforts to curb the arms race and end nuclear weapons tests will ultimately find expression in specific measures leading to the attainment of this important objective.

[signed] Respectfully,

M. Gorbachev

SUCCESSFUL U.S. ASAT SPACE-TEST REVIEWED

LD230928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0510 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 23 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports: The United States carried out another test of the ASAT antisatellite system on Friday.

An official Pentagon spokesman reported that after taking off from Edwards Air Force Base in California, an F-15 fighter rose to a great altitude and launched an interceptor missile, fitted with an infrared guidance system, at a notional target in space. According to the Pentagon spokesman's statement, the test was successful. This already is the fourth test of the ASAT aircraft-and-missile antisatellite complex since 1984.

The House of Representatives adopted an amendment to a military appropriations bill last week banning ASAT tests at real targets in space. However, without waiting for that bill's final endorsement, the Pentagon planned three tests for 1987 of the ASAT antisatellite system at a real target in outer space. Reporting this, UPI emphasizes that "two targets already have been put into orbit."

Further development and testing of the ASAT system is one of the central directions in the present administration's military policy, which aims to prepare to wage war from space. Stubbornly refusing to agree to the Soviet proposed moratorium on the deployment of antisatellite weapons in space, the White House is allocating a large place in the star wars program to this system. As previously indicated by prominent U.S. experts, ASAT technology and the work being carried out within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" are so closely interconnected that curtailment of the testing of the anitsatellite system will lead to a slow-down in the development of components of the star wars program.

CDE RESULTS TIED TO 'MILITARY RESTRICTIONS'

LD221410 Moscow Tass International Service in Russian 1211 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Aug (TASS) -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Bogchev and Nikolay Vukolov report:

Of later certain positive moves have taken place at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe [CDE]. These events have improved the atmosphere at the talks. At the same time a number of important problems, whose solution is being blocked by the United States and certain NATO allies, still remain to be settled at the forum.

In the working group dealing with measures to retrict military activity, the U.S. obstructionist position is impeding agreement on the question of establishing a ceiling on the levels of large military exercises, the numbers involved in them, and the length of such exercises. It is hard to exaggerate the importance of finding a positive solution to this problem in accordance with the conference's mandate to reduce the levels of military confrontation.

Postwar history is full of examples of occasions when NATO used military maneuvers to threaten and put pressure on independent states, whose policies were not to Washingtons liking. There is a real danger that preparations for a hot war could be screened by large-scale military exercises. Their present scale, scope and intensity makes it possible to effectively prepare for the infliction of a first strike. After all, NATO's troop formations and units, which take part in maneuvers, are as a rule equipped with their full range of ammunition, including nuclear munitions. Combat firings of missiles and bombing runs take place during exercises.

NATO's exercises code-named "Autumn Forge," which began a few days ago in Denmark, close to where the Stockholm conference is being held, are an example of such dangerous maneuvers. Up to 200,000 servicemen from the NATO countries, a thousand combat aircraft and warships will be involved in these maneuvers.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 22 August carries this report but rewords the preceding paragraph as follows:

[NATO's exercises code-named Autumn Forge, which began a few days ago over vast areas of Western Europe, including Denmark, which is Sweden's neighbor, in direct proximity to the venue of the Stockholm conference, are an example of such dangerous maneuvers. Over 200,000 servicement from the NATO countries and about a thousand combat aircraft and warships will be involved in these maneuvers."]

A positive decision on military maneuvers will decrease the likelihood of an incorrect evaluation of the actions of the other side, the thereby lower the risk of war. The participants in the conference have already reached agreement in principle on the need to establish the level of military exercises about which the other sides must be informed.

Displaying flexibility and a constructive approach, the socialist countries, taking account of the wishes of the neutral and nonaligned states, put forward a proposal that military exercises not exceed more than five times the level before advance notification. This means, for example, that if the level of exercises before notification amounts to, say, 18,000 men, the sides must not carry out maneuvers involving more than 90,000 servicemen.

According to the proposal of the socialist countries, there should be a ban on conducting more than six military exercises in a calendar year, the scales of which exceed 2 or more times the level before notification. The USSR and many other states propose not to conduct exercises of amphibious and air assault troops in numbers in excess of 7,000 men. The Soviet Union has announced its readiness to constructively discuss other questions relating to the limitation of military activity.

In light of the common tasks facing the conference -- to ensure the creation of barriers on the path of the use of force and covert preparations for war -- grave concern is generated by the blatant reluctance of some NATO countries to try to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on restricting military activity, including on the scale of military exercises. The matter is held up by the fact that the Atlanticists are not submitting any specific proposals on the question in Stockholm and see the main task as retaining for themselves the right to an uncontrolled increase in military activity on the Europe Continent. The U.S. position is fraught with the danger of a suddden destabilization of the military-political situation in Europe, especially in the event of crisis situations arising.

As is noted by observers who assess in an unprejudiced way the progress of the work of the Stockholm conference, the adoption of a final document of the forum of full weight and significance is impossible without the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement on the restriction of military activity.

GERASIMOV REVIEWS STANCE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD221401 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- Certain actions by the United States may block the work at the Disarmanent Conference in Geneva on drafting a convention banning chemical weapons, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a news conference here today.

He recalled that President Ronald Reagan told Congress on July 29 that the U.S. could start the production of chemical binary munitions.

On August 16, the President in his radio address asked the House of Representatives to review its decision on quotas on the funds to produce binary munitions.

Simultaneously, Washington claimed that seven laboratories developing bacteriological weapons were operating in the Soviet Union. The U.S. Defence Department accused the USSR of manufacturing such weapons. These allegations, said the Soviet spokesman, were false from beginning to end.

Their aim was to divert attention from preparations for bacteriological weapons production in the United States, Gerasimov added.

The USSR unlike the United States, joined the 1925 Geneva protocol, and voted tin 1981 in favour of the resolution of the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly on the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons, which called upon nations to refrain from producing and deploying new types of weapons of mass annihilation.

157 Countries voted for the resolution, and only one country, the United States, voted against.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MORATORIUM EXTENSION

Editorial Analyzes Decision

PM221206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Call to Reason"]

[Text] For a fourth time the Soviet Union has extended its moratorium on nuclear explosions, which it introduced unilaterally on the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. It goes without saying that such a decision was not an easy one to make: In the past 12 months the silence at our test ranges has been shattered 18 times by the echo of explosions in Nevada.

Is it advisable to maintain the moratorium when the United States continues its nuclear tests? Is the risk not too great, is time not working against the country's security? The Soviet Union has had sufficient justification for resuming its nuclear tests. But the Soviet Union has not resumed them, thus giving the Washington administration more time to take advantage of the historic opportunity on the path toward ending the arms race.

Why does the USSR attach such great significance to this step?

The cessation of tests closes the door to the improvement of existing and the creation of new, more sophisticated, arms systems and systems of mass destruction weapons. That is surely the fundamental reason for the difficult decision made by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government after comprehensively and meticulously weighing all the reasons "for" and "against" the decision. We are not merely proposing that these doors be closed. We are actually closing them. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his statement on Soviet television, "the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear explosions, as an action and not just a proposal, really proves the seriousness and sincerity of our nuclear disarmament program and of our appeals for a new policy -- a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation."

By extending the moratorium we are confirming our readiness to assume that very high responsibility that rests on the Soviet Union as a socialist state and a nuclear power, whose duty is to make every effort to prevent global catastrophe and spare mankind from death in the fire of an atomic conflagration.

What can be more convincing or demonstrative than practical deeds? The Soviet Union is making a weighty and concrete contribution to the solution of international security problems, believing that its initiatives will generate a chain reaction of active response measures from other states and governments, measures capable of ensuring accelerated progress along the path of curbing and ending the arms race. The program of general nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 offers the broadest operational scope for peace-loving actions. It only needs the desire to move toward that goal, a desire not in the form of high-flown declarations but of concrete deeds.

Guided by its strategy of peace, the USSR does not limit itself to words: Constructive proposals have been placed on the table at bilateral talks and international forums -- be it in Vienna, Geneva, or Stockholm; an appeal to ensure security and cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region was announced in Vladivostok; and at the United Nations in New York an appeal was made to establish "star peace" and lay the foundations for an all-embracing international security system.

This is not only the result of a sincere desire for a world without weapons or wars, it is a manifestation of the highest statesmanship and of that new way of thinking that is so necessary to the modern world, which is tired of living in conditions of the "balance of terror." Is that not why the Soviet initiatives meet with such a broad response of approval and gratitude throughout the world and, of course, in our own country, too. Soviet people resolutely support the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and persistently demand that the foreign policy course of the 27th CPSDU Congress be continued.

But from the White House what you hear is that joing in the moratorium "would not meet the security interests of the United States or our friends and allies" since tests are "necessary to maintain the reliability and effectiveness of nuclear weapons, which, for the foreseeable future, will remain the key element of our deterrence potential."

The statement on the intention to maintain nuclear weapons "for the foreseeable future" is on the White House's conscience. By this statement the White House effectively negates the President's solemn declarations at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, where the sides' intention to work to end the nuclear arms race on earth and prevent it in space was confirmed.

To speak on behalf of one's "friends and allies" and -- by implication -- on behalf of the whole world about what their interests should be is to demonstrate a kind of thinking that has become dangerously out of step with the process of profound changes in international life and to continue leading a life in which you view the world as your own backyard.

The world does not think as Washington does on whether or not the moratorium meets the interests of the planet's peoples. It is no coincidence that the leaders of countries from four continents -- India, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Argentina -- in their recent "Mexico Declaration" renewed their appeal on the cessation of all nuclear tests. Nor is it any coincidence that the Soviet moratorium has been approved by the UN General Assembly, the most representative assembly of states in the world.

As for the mood in the United States itself, here is what Dr Bernard Lowne, cochairman of the international movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, has written to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The Soviet Union has ceased nuclear explosions, and that action is far more eloquent than any solemn speech... A Soviet-U.S. reciprocal moratorium on nuclear tests meets the interests of the United Stastes and of all people."

It meets the interests of the United States and of all people... But Washington stubbornly refused to recognize that fact and persistently refused to see that the world was irreversibly changed in August 1945 and that attempts to ensure one's own security without regard for the security of other countries and people and attempts to rush ahead and achieve military superiority are doomed to failure. By displaying prenuclear thinking, which lost its significance more than 40 years ago at the time of the Hiroshima tragedy, Washington is saying that what the Soviet Union does is mere propaganda, a tactical ploy designed for world public opinion.

But the world would only welcome it if the United States responded in the same way and took a step aimed at the international public and if the response to the silence at our test ranges was finally silence in Nevada, too.

Perceiving our readiness for compromise and for measures as fundamental as a unilateral moratorium as evidence that America's might is wearing the Soviet Union down and weakening its political will is a delusion. It is an extremely dangerous illusion, based on the long obsolete notion of what international relations and, in particular, what relations between two nuclear powers should be. There are false premises that cannot be used in the search for honest agreements and the improvement of the international climate.

By extending its moratorium againa the USSR is openly and forthrightly saying that the United States should impartially assess the situation that has taken shape and end its delusions regarding the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. There is still time to do that. But it diminishing all the time.

Petrosyants on Verification

LD211734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 21 Aug 86

["Andranik Petrosyants on Questions of Verification [Kontrol]" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS) -- White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, who is at present with President Reagan in California, has spoken to journalists.

Responding to a question from a correspondent of the U.S. television company ABC on M.S. Gorbachev's proposal to sign an agreement on banning nuclear tests during the summit meeting, D. Regan said: "We are not against a treaty on a universal and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, but against the conclusion of such a treaty without an appropriate system of verification [proverka]. We want to have the ability to verify what they are doing, and we think that they also want to know what we are doing. If we can achieve success on the issue of verification [proverka] and can be sure of its efficiency, then perhaps progress could also be achieved on the level of concluding a treaty."

Andranik Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation at the talks on ending nuclear weapons tests, chairman of the USSR State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy, comments on the statement by the representative of the U.S. Administration in PRAVDA today.

"I agree with Mr Donald Regan that questions of verification [kontrol] are an important element in a future treaty on a comprehensive ban of nuclear tests," Andranik Peterosyants said. "That is precisely why these matters were the subject of detailed discussions 6 years ago at the tripartite talks with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain.

"Soviet proposals henceforth on matters of verification [kontrol] have been specified in the document 'Basic Tenets of a Treaty on the Complete and Universal Banning of Nuclear Weapons Tests', which was examined by the 37th session of the UN General Assembly in 1982. That envisaged that verification of observance of the provisions of the treaty would be founded on a combination of national and international measures. National measures in their turn included the use of national technical means of verification [kontrol] and the transmission of data received on the basis of these means to be at the disposal of other participants in the treaty.

"International measures, alongside the consultations and exchanges of information generally accepted in accords and treaties, envisaged, first and foremost, an exchange of seismological data, that being the most efficient instrument for registering the conduct of a nuclear explosion.

"For this purpose, each participant in the treaty would assign a series of seismological stations, which would, through a specially created body, participate in an international exchange of seismological data. Also envisaged were a communications system, the creation of centers for processing the seismological data and their deployment and so on for the creation of a system for the exchange of seismological data. Our proposal envisaged the formation of a special committee of experts from the states participating in the treaty."

A. Petrosyants went on to say that on-site verification [proverka no meste] was envisaged in the proposal of the Soviet Union as an important integral measure of verification [kontrol]. "We proposed the detailed elaboration of a procedure of such verifications [proverka], an order for their execution, including a list of rights and functions of verification personnel, and the role of the receiving side during verificcation.

"Moreover, it was proposed that provisions be included in the treaty enabling any two or more states taking part to reach agreement on additional measures of verifying its observance.

"Thus, our principled position on the matters of verficiation [kontrol] was set out in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev on 14 July 1986 at a meeting with representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban: '...The Soviet Union agrees to adopt the widest, any [lyuboy] forms of verification [kontrol] -- both national and international, including even on-site inspection [inspektsiya na mestakh]...'

"Moreover, agreeing to the installation of U.S. monitoring [kontrolnyy] equipment in the Semipalatinsk area in July this year is practical confirmation of our readiness to adopt international measures of verification [kontrol].

"At the same time, representatives of the U.S. Administration at various levels, speculating on the need to continue the strategy of so-called 'nuclear deterrance' view a treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests only as a distant prospect for the United States. And so, artificial questions of the complexity and reliability of verification [kontrolya] measures are being used as an impediment on the path to drafting such a treaty, and with the aim of concealing the true stand of the U.S. Administration: its unwillingness to disarm.

"The statement by Mr Reagan on the outside looks like a positive shift in the stand of the U.S. Administration. But how real it is will be shown by the next meeting of our delegations -- U.S. and Soviet -- at the talks in September this year in Geneva on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests," A. Petrosyants concluded.

'Control' of Ban Noted

LD221348 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- The Soviet Union is prepared for any forms of control over a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests: national and international, including on-site inspection, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has pointed out.

Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today, he recalled that the Soviet Union has agreed to the installation of American equipment in the Semipalatinsk region.

There appeared commentaries in the West, which belittled the Soviet decision to extend the unilateral nuclear test moratorium, Gerasimov said. They claim that before introducing the moratorium, the Soviet Union had modernized its nuclear forces, while the United States, purportedly, should conduct testing in order to catch up with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet spokesman emphasized that the U.S. had detonated far more nuclear explosions and the point at issue was not so much the modernization and perfection of American weapons, but the development of new weapons, including space-based arms.

Gerasimov said that if both the U.S. and the Soviet Union gave up nuclear testing, the two sides would find themselves in the same position. The further perfection of nuclear weapons would be hampered, and this would benefit all -- the USSR, the U.S. and the entire world.

The Soviet proposals indicated that ending tests was a step toward cutting armaments, eliminating nuclear, chemical and other weapons. The logic of events advanced the question of ending nuclear tests to the foreground.

The Soviet spokesman pointed out that agreement could be reached and a corresponding document signed this year at a Soviet-American summit meeting.

Kolesnichenko on U.S. Stance

LD232221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Aug 86

[By Tomas Kolesnichenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial board; from the "Vremya" newscast.]

[Text] The extension of the Soviet moratorium is an example of how international policies should be based not on words but on specific deeds -- it is action and not merely a proposal. We can frankly say that it opens a new stage in the struggle for the destruction of nuclear weapons. It is also an example of new thinking, reason, and commonsense so critically needed by the contemporary world. And an interesting fact here is that we get, shall we say, feedback: Seeing our example, millions of people throughout the world are also departing from the so-called prenuclear thinking and beginning to perceive in ever greater depth that, today, one can no longer ensure one's own security without taking into consideration the security of other states and people.

In the United States, for example, a little more than a year ago in public opinons polls, just over one-third of those polled supported a nuclear test ban. Then it was more than 50 percent of the polled people. One of the polls taken a few days ago shows that now 80 percent of Americans support a nuclear test ban agreement.

It also opens the way to the summit meeting. I, for example, cannot understand what they are to discuss at the summit meeting in Washington if there are no specific questions of disarmament, mutual security, and elimination of nuclear weapons on the negotiating table. They can't just talk about the splendor of the Potomac or the fine monuments in the parks of the U.S. capital, can they?

So what's holding things up? So far everything has been coming up against the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to listen not just to our voice of reason but also the voice of its own people.

And that's despite the fact that a mutual Soviet-U.S. nuclear explosion ban meets the interests of the United States itself too, as well as the interests of all other people. Currently the Washington leaders are twisting and turning, maneuvering. But that is not what equally their own country and the whole world are expecting of them. One would like to hope that in the American evaluations and actions, realism and understanding of the inevitability of putting an end to the mindless arm race will come out on top in the end. That is precisely what the message that our country has sent to the U.S. Government, the American people, and the people and governments of all countries is calling for. Judging from the mass wave of approval in response, the message has reached the hearts and minds of millions of people on our planet.

Muscovites Demonstrate Support

LD231131 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Scores of thousands of demonstrators flooded the streets of Moscow this morning to express support for the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests till 1st January 1987. Mass meetings took place in different parts of the city, in squares, parks and stadiums.

The Soviet Union, speakers at the meetings said, took another step aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The USSR has been refraining from nuclear tests for more than a year now.

In their statements at the meetings workers, scientists, writers and doctors urged the U.S. Administration to join the Soviet moratorium. They called for a universal ban on nuclear tests.

The Muscovites addressed an appeal to the residents of the world's biggest capitals, urging them to support the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Further Report

LD232200 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 23 August opens its regular "Vremya" newscast with a 17-minute report on marches and rallies held in Moscow in support of the USSR's extension of the nuclear test moratorium.

Reporter Ye. Sinitsyn begins the report by saying: "It seems as if all of Moscow has come out into the streets today." Meanwhile as the camera pans across rows of marchers carrying banners denouncing the arms race, SDI and war Sinitsyn chats to some of the participants who praise Gorbachev's latest offer, reflect on the horrors of World War II, and express their concern for the chidren's future.

The camera then switches to Gorkiy Park where according to a reporter, "tens of thousands of workers assembled for an antiwar rally." A worker is heard speaking on the importance of the Soviet Union's latest nuclear test moratorium offer.

Reporter A. Gilkin is then shown mingling with marchers in Moscow's Prospect Mira, and he asks several of them why they are there. One, en elderly man, answers: "I took part in the war. I was 17 when I ended up at the front and although 40 years have passed since then, my memories of the war have not faded. I think we must once again remind the U.S. Administration that the Soviet people want to live in peace. If they still do not understand our wishes, I think that -- I am certain that -- every Soviet citizen, our government and our state will be capable of responding in such a way that the Americans will realize that we are strong enough to defend peace."

Galkin then asks as younger man whether he thinks the Soviet Union has given away too much and is rendering itself defenseless against the Americans. The answer is "no I admire the self-restraint shown by our government. I think they are incapable of acting without thinking things out and have taken into account our capabilities. If need be we can exert ourselves as, for example, during the Great Patriotic War and at other times, and concentrate our efforts. Our people are capable of this and we will always support."

A recording of a speech made during another "thousands-strong" rally outside the National Economic Achievements Exhibition by (N.G. Fotiyev) an engine driver and delegate to the 12th World Youth Festival, is then carried. He is heard asking. "Have you, Mr Reagan, not had enough of atomic brinkmanship? No more delaying and procrastination! Ignoring the opinion of the people of the world is a political crime."

Another rally, in front of Moscow State University, is shown, with I.V. Kirichenko, "a leading researcher at the Institute of World Economic and International Relations," speaking. He says "as you know, the term nuclear winter has recently come into circulation, and it is simply amazing how irresponsibly certain people in the United States are beginning to claim that nuclear winter is merely Soviet propaganda. Moreover, they claim that it is possible to survive a nuclear war sitting in a refuge -- an underground refuge with underground gardens and underground farms. Billionaires are already building such farms and refuges. Sheer madness! Why is it that several dozen monopolies raking in billions of dollars in profits from military orders are putting life on earth at stake, putting our children's lives at stake." He continues: "I think that all women on the earth should join together to form a single union -- a union for saving our children from the horrors of a new world war. We need peace! Peace, peace and again peace"!

Reporter B. Parkhomenko then speaks about peace and disarmament to the Moscow university students, one from Bolivia and the other from Madagascar, who say the "Today, alongside the Soviet people, all honest people on the planet are voting for peace."

The report ends with several more short interviews with Soviet citizens who express their disapproval of U.S. policy, followed by a speech on peace by poetees (I. Kazakova) at the Leniniskiy Komsomol Motor Vehicle Works.

Dailies Comments Reviewed

PM221210 [Editorial Report] The major Moscow dailies for 22 August continue to devote considerable space to comment on Gorbachev's 18 August television statement on extending the nuclear test moratorium. Front-page readers' letters and reports from around the USSR voicing what a PRAVDA introduction describes as Soviet people's "full support" for the statement are supplemented by editorials in IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and foreign news page roundups of reaction from around the world.

PRAVDA's page 4 roundup of expressions of approval for the statement and criticism of the U.S. stance on nuclear arms control includes quotations from Romania's Ceausescu; Polish Christian Social Union Chairman Morawski; PCI Directorate member Rubbi; London MORNING STAR Editor Chater; a couple of French workers; and Canadian, Brazilian, Japanese newspapers and also an own correspondent New York dispatch citing David Cortright, executive director of the SANE: A Citizens' Organization for a Sane World, urging the U.S. Administration to end nuclear tests in response to the Soviet example and claiming that 80 percent of Americans questioned in an opinion poll want a test ban treaty and a second U.S.-Soviet summit.

The same page also features a political observer Yuriy Zhukov article supportive of Gorbachev's remarks.

IZVESTIYA's page 4 roundup, centered on a cartoon depicting a man in a stars-and-stipes hat atop a pile of missiles who is saying "See, we're still not ready for an agreement," consists of statements from a Rome municipal official; Italian writer Alberto Moravia; East bloc leaders Truong Chinh, Husak, and Batmonh; the Mexican Government; FRG Foreign Minister Genscher; the London MORNING STAR; French television; and the Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA; a V. Kuznetsov Geneva dispatch incorporating brief interviews with various disarmament conference delegation heads; and a Yu. Savenkov Beijing dispatch on PRC press reaction. Kuznetsov's dispatch reads in full:

"The attention of delegates at the Disarmament Conference is centered on the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Those who addressed the session emphasized the importance of the Soviet peace initiative that offers new opportunities for the termination of the nuclear arms race. V. Kuznetsov, IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Geneva, asked some heads of delegation to give their opinion on this issue.

"Canadian Ambassador J.A. Beasley: The Soviet Union's decision was thoroughly considered; the USSR studied all aspects of this complex and important problem and also took into account the position of many participants in the Disarmament Conference advocating the termination of nuclear tests. M.S. Gorbachev's statement is very interesting and we must study its full text carefully, because the fundamental aspects of this statement directly concern the agenda of the current Disarmament Conference session.

"Yugoslav delegation head Kazimir Vidas: The Soviet Government's decision is remarkable. It was awaited with interest at the conference. M.S. Gorbachev's statement reflects a real desire to find a solution to complex international problems and to help get the work of the Disarmament Conference out of the deadlock. Real opportunities to halt the nuclear arms race not only on earth but also in space now hinge on the question of terminating nuclear weapon tests.

"I am particularly gratified by the fact that the Soviet Union's present stance takes into account the results of the latest meeting of the leaders of the six states in Mexico. The consideration for public opinion on such a cardinal issue of disarmament reflects not only the Soviet Union's respectful attitude toward nonaligned and neutral states but also the desire to constantly modify [korrektirovat] its foreign policy and to seek the best possible options for solving the problems of preventing nuclear war and the practical transition to universal and total disarmament.

"GDR Delegation Head Harald Rose: The decision to extend the moratorium until the end of the year is an expression of the Soviet Union's consistent course of easing international tension, solving the questions of disarmament, and strengthening peace and international security. Seeking a solution to contemporary problems along the path of intensifying the nuclear arms race and shifting it into space is a dangerous undertaking and its completely divorced from the military and political realities of the age." Savenkov's Beijing dispatch reads in full: The Chinese newspapers have published a XINHUA report devoted to M.S. Gorbachev's Soviet television statment on the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. RENMIN RIBAO carries the report beneath the headline 'The Soviet Union Extends the Moratorium on Nuclear Tests Once Again. The United States Declares That Ending Tests Is Not in Its Interests'. It singles out the part of the staement that says 'the Soviet Union is convinced that an agreement on the termination of nuclear tests can be reached quickly and can be signed this very year at a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

"The newspaper CHINA DAILY quotes the words by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: 'I appeal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to dispassionately assess the situation that has taken shape, discard all irrelevancies, and overcome delusions about the Soviet Union and its policy.' At the same time the newspaper quotes a XINHUA report from the United States that the U.S. Air Force has embarked on modernization of the B-52 bomber for the transportation of cruise missiles, in other words it has taken a step placing the United States outside the framework of the SALT II treaty."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's page 3 coverage, carried under the general heading "An Act of State Wisdom," consists of a TASS roundup of "high assessments" of the statement from RUDE PRAVO, a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman (cited as stating that "to achieve effective nuclear disarmament we advocate that the two biggest nuclear powers first end the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and also reduce their nuclear arms to a considerable extent"), THE NEW YOURK TIMES, Australian Foreign Minister Hayden, a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Athens newspaper RIZOSPASTIS, Tokoy's ASAHI, the AAPSO, the JORNAL DO BRASILIA, and International Democratic Federation of Women Secretary General M. Vire-Tuominen; a photograph taken on Capitol Hill captioned "Participants in a Washington demonstration urge the U.S. Government to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests"; and an article by Czechoslovak commentator Jiri Cirtek stating that his "compatriots, like all sensible people in earth, welcome and ardently support the Soviet Union's historic decision" as a "yet another significant step toward a world in which mankind will not be threatened by destruction in the flames of a nuclear catastrophe."

YERMOLOVICH ON CEMA DIRECT PRODUCTION LINKS

LD212044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Yermolovich]

[Text] The countries of the socialist community attach primary importance today to creating economic and organizational conditions for the expansion, by all possible means, of direct production links between associations and enterprises within the CEMA framework. Here is a commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Yermolovich:

Hello comrades. It quite often happens that the path to the most self-evident truth is long and thorny. That is what has happened with regard to direct links. Everyone acknowledges -- at least there are no loud and convincing voices heard in opposition -- that these links are the most effective means for implementing the integrated program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member countries for the period up to the year 2000. Direct links enable us to put an end to the dissipation of effort and resources, parallelism, and to concentrate mutually complimentary capacities on the most advanced priority areas of the reorganization that is so necessary to all of us. We have the aim and the program; the delay is with the development of an effective economic mechanism, and the creation of conditions that would facilitate and ensure direct links. And it is just this that is not plain sailing.

The highest form of direct links -- at least at the stage we have reached so far -- is joint enterprises and associations. For example, more than 70 scientific research institutes and production associations, combines, and enterprises in the member countries are operating under the program of the international scientific-production association Interrobot. Its output is destined to play a most important part in the automation of machine-building -- an industry that largely determines technical progress. Yet, the example of the establishment of that association demonstrates that the realization of every idea requires an organization specific to it. Here are a few examples. It might appear that the drawing-up of blueprints is a simple matter; however, we have adopted one standard, and other countries have different ones. The international association acquires machine tools and equipment, and while it invests funds at its own risk the external-trade organizations of the countries comprises its membership are still discussing these contracts. Or take direct links in retail trade. Prague's biggest supermarket, Kotva, has eight partners in other countries. Kotva selects goods which its friends always have in stock. It has them, and yet the Soviet supermarkets have still not managed to organize such an exchange. Endless work must be done to overcome the host of difficulties and obstacles in the way of truly direct links. That work is being tackled with increasing vigor in all countries of the community. In Czechoslovakia, a governmental instruction regulating direct links between enterprises and their partners in other CEMA countries has been in force since 1 July.

We are witnessing a rapprochment of the socialist countries' economic mechanisms. We are making use of all the best of what has been accumulated and tested over many years of working together; however, their are no cut-and-dried formulas. We must give up personal guardianship and over-administration. Without independence and responsibility, without searching and the right to take risks, it is difficult to make rapid progress toward improving direct links. We have to try things out and experiment.

OFFICIAL BRIEFS PRESS ON RELATIONS WITH IMF, GATT

LD221707 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- "There are no contacts between the International Monetary Fund and the Soviet Union. We have not taken any steps, either, that would be aimed at seeking some participation in the International Monetary Fund, or credits," said Chief of the International Economic Relations Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Ivan Ivanov. [name and title as received] He spoke here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

As far as our stand with regard to the International Monetary Fund as a whole is concerned, we do not regard the IMF practice as reasonable", he went on.

"As to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Soviet Union wants rapprochement with GATT to promote better commercial and political conditions in entire international trade and expanded trade between the Soviet Union and GATT member countries", Ivanov said. "At the same time, our participation in the work of GATT would enable us to acquire the necessary opinion that would help us decide the question of joining in the agreement in future as a full-fledged member on mutually agreed-upon terms".

Ivanov said that the Soviet side was considering the possibility of setting up joint enterprises with companies from capitalist countries. "Apparently, such an opportunity will be implemented in future in the framework of the reform of external economic relations now under way in the Soviet Union," he said.

MOSCOW TV'S 23 AUG 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW231021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0453 GMT 23 Aug 86

["Studio 9" program presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio; with Academician Roald Zinnurovich Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello comrades, we meet you in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center for our regular discussion on current problems in world politics. Academician Roald Zinnurovich Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, will take part in the discussion.

Major events, major processes taking place under our eyes often are not evaluated quickly in the proper measure, proper scale, and proper extent.

I think this is happening now. An extremely important, extremely significant process is going on right under our very eyes. It could be designated a change in the world political agenda. The issues and problems appear to be the same as those of the previous agenda. The scale of the formulation of these problems, the approach to them, their examination in the most complicated interconnections and interrelationships have now fundamentally changed. The principal world problems are now practically formulated anew and in a new fashion.

The latest example of this is the package of ideas, assessments, and proposals submitted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his 18 August television address.

The crux of these proposals, as you know, is the Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions, now in its second year, until 1 January 1987. So the matter is not just about a new and important Soviet political step but -- and I am not afraid of this definition -- about a decision on a revolutionary order. Over decades, the confronting sides have proposed ideas and discussed various foreign political concepts; now the Soviet Union is implementing a practical, most important, and very major measure requiring great courage and political farsightedness. The world has been given a truly historic chance to end the arms race.

I stress and emphasize that the matter is not about a single step but a whole package of measures, a full program demonstrating a completely new approach to the problems of the current world. Do you agree with this formulation of the issue?

[Shishlin] Well, I think that it is really so now.

[Zorin] Do you agree too?

[Sagdeyev] Of course. I think all this is supported by a detailed analysis of how we approached this critical point and what we brought to it.

[Zorin] Well, we will deal with this today. But before we begin our discussion on the subject, I would like to ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to outline this new approach and describe its concrete contents.

[Shishlin] I would like to begin with an example. I am thinking about whether the Soviet Union could resume nuclear testing after the moratorium, which we have extended three times, expires. I think we have had political, defense, and moral motives for resuming nuclear testing, but to act thus would have meant to follow the pattern. Non-standard, bold, and farsighted actions were precisely what was needed in the new world with a new agenda.

If one side runs a red light and the other side follows its example, naturally a universal accident will occur. The new approach truly requires nonstandard and nonroutine solutions. The important point is that when we examine all the actions of our country over the last few months and even longer -- I mean the large-scale comprehensive proposals for eliminating nuclear armaments, and for extending cooperation and reciprocal action consolidating security in the Asia-Pacific ocean region, I will not enumerate all these steps, we find one thing: These proposals are very specific, well-thought-out, and take into consideration the point of view of other social forces, other political circles. At the same time these proposals do not bear the character of an ultimatum.

That is also a substantial trait of the new approach, but there is something else. While announcing its initiatives, the Soviet Union offers something more than a dialogue, more than just a discussion. It proposes joint actions and joint decisions, and that is a very important point. By the way, it is precisely on joint actions in solving the most difficult problems connected with consolidating international security that the possibility of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting depends.

[Zorin] In his television address, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, characterizing the motives for our new approach to world problems, formulated them briefly and precisely -- the realities of the nuclear space era. These realities have many aspects and I would like your opinion, Roald Zinnurovich, a prominent scientist-physicist, on where these realities lie.

[Sagdeyev] Speaking briefly, these realities lie in the fact that today mankind possesses a nuclear arsenal with power equivalent to several tens of thousands of megatons of conventional explosives, thousands of missiles, and other delivery vehicles; and speaking crudely, mankind now has the potential to destroy itself several times over by pushing a button.

[Zorin] Well, the reality is impressive on the whole, I would say. In this connection I would like to return to the question about the moratorium. When you look at the U.S. position, you see that the Soviet Union's moratorium has, so far at any rate, aroused a fairly negative assessment in Washington, although in the rest of the world this step has been assessed as one of primary political significance. Roald Zinnurovich, I would like you to assess this step from the physicist's point of view.

[Sagdeyev] The moratorium is an unusually bold step. It is an act that aims in its first very important stage to completely stop all types of nuclear tests on earth. What will this signify from the point of view of that huge arsenal of arms already stockpiled? It would mean that a barrier would be dropped on the further qualitative growth of these weapons, the emergence [poyavleniye] of new and more accurate warheads with additional destructive properties, because in order to creat any new and real types of weapons and new warheads testing is needed, practical testing in the final stage to qualify this terrible weapon of destruction for production. These practical tests would be prohibited once and for all. Further, this involves the whole chain of other types of armaments connected with the warheads -- for instance delivery vehicles -- new delivery vehicles that are more insidious, accurate, and destabilizing. To test them it would be necessary to link them with an already proven [otrabotannaya] new nuclear warhead. This would also be made considerably more difficult. Analysis shows that the qualitative nuclear arms race could essentially exhaust itself.

[Zorin] So this apparently simple step could truly stop the nuclear arms race?

[Sagdeyev] The race in the qualitative aspect.

[Zorin] I understand. That is the physicist's point of view. What about the political viewpoint, Nikolay Vladimirovich?

[Shishlin] I am afraid you know the political view, yet I would like to say that of course, an accounting of strategic armaments or intermediate range armaments is not a simple matter, it is objectively difficult. Yet this is an absolutely clear step -- ending nuclear testing -- that adds an element in international relations of which we are in very short supply, and that is in the field of confidence. Today's world is poisoned with suspicious, fear, and hatred. The Soviet moratorium is not only a sign of courage, it is also an aspiration to realize this courage, to produce practical tangible things that can be understood by both political leaders and scientists and by an ordinary man and every country.

[Zorin] It seems to me that the star wars problem is very closely related to the problem of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, because many people in the United States explain the rejection of the moratorium, an unwillingness to follow it, by the fact that it is difficult to develop important SDI systems without it.

Therefore, I think we should dwell on this problem now. This program is called star wars but Washington stubbornly prefers the term SDI -- Strategic Defense Initiative -- stressing defense and attaching to it not simply some external camouflage but also the idea that there is some kind of change in military doctrine involved. Before, there was talk of developing offensive kinds of weapons whereas now, you see, they are concerned only with defense.

Ronald Zinnurovich, you are a specialist on these problems so the cards are in your hand, so to speak.

[Sagdeyev] If we speak about whether this concept has a purely defensive character, I can cite a very simple and obvious example. Is reinforcing a tank's armor a defensive act? I think everyone would answer no, unequivocally. It would strengthen the power of the tank as a strike weapon.

[Shishlin interrupting] And its invulnerability.

[Sagdeyev] And its invulnerability. In fact, all these arguments are fully applicable to the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Moreover, the main elements, the technical innovations being used in the SDI concept, are direct means for offensive strikes [sredstva proazheniya]. They are small powerful missiles designed to overtake nuclear relatiatory means -- the ICBM's -- and destroy them. In other words, this is primarlily a kill capability. It also includes powerful laser and a wide range of about a dozen various exotic systems.

Now this kill capability of echelons of the Strategic Defence Initiative, first and foremost, can put out of action identical echelons if the opposing side decides to create them in space -- the symmetrical echelons of the potential enemy. As mathematicians say, we are back where we started.

[Zorin] By the way, Roald Zinnurovich, is there really a link between nuclear tests and the star wars program? Are they really essential to the implementation of this program?

[Sagdeyev] One of the exotic options in the technical solution of the star wars problem is linked with the use of a very narrow, intense, and powerful laser beam along which intense X-ray radiation can be channeled. In order to create this beam, according to calculations and some observations, it is necessary to explode a medium-sized nuclear charge. In other words, it means that new warheads are needed that must be exploded in space.

[Zorin] I understand. Now Roald Zinnurovich, I want to ask you a question that may be somewhat awkward for you to answer, but it comes to mind and should be answered. Our specialists, including you and your colleagues, as well as leading U.S. specialists have said a lot about the SDI program being unrealistic in view of the current level of knowledge and existing technology, that it cannot be created today.

On the other hand, we are all talking about the danger of this program, we are actively opposing it. How can we reconcile these things?

[Sagdeyev] The SDI program, in the form in which it is being publicized, seems to me and to most scientists, including U.S. scientists, to be completely unrealistic. This is linked with the fact that nuclear weapons -- this latest product of human genius predicted to self-destruction -- have already reached such a degree of destructiveness that to create a meaningful defense would mean to practically exclude the penetration of even single nuclear charges. Against a background of 10,000 or 20,000 simultaneously incoming warheads it is practically impossible to block them all. This has been shown by calculations that take into consideration the accuracy and the kill capability of antimissile defenses and calculations that take into consideration the capabilities of computers to manage the process of sucha hypothetical global conflict.

Therefore, if the other side opposes this kind of defense by further increasing offensive systems, penetration of the lines of defense will become a much simplier matter and, as other arguments have shown, this direction is economically more advantageous.

[Zorin] On the basis of letters we have received from you, comrade television viewers, I would like to ask you, Roald Zinnurovich, two questions: First of all, television viewers ask about the degree of danger in the star wars program to us, to our country, and to our allies. Can we effectively oppose this danger? That is one question. The second one -- I would like to hear the answer precisely from you, a specialist in your field -- is: Is it essential for us to oppose the U.S. star wars program with something similar, something equivalent, or something symmetrical?

[Sagdeyev] If we talk about the degree of danger to us, then these arguments about the global destructive and penetrating nature of weapons remain in force. It is very difficult and practically impossible to create an ideal defense against incoming nuclear warheads, and a whole series of additional methods and technical developments exist. I must say that in the past few years there has been an intensive exchange of views and assessments in meetings between concerned scientists, public figures, and military figures, and a series of such methods has been placed on the agenda.

If we talk about what side b's retaliatory reaction can be to the actions of side a over the creation of an antimissible space shield, there are various options available. For example, it seems to me that the mirror option that would be analogous -- using chess terminology -- to the well-known opening play called the Russian gambit could in this case, the Russian gambit I mean, could be the least profitable play, because the appearance in space of two symmetrical shields would create additional instabilities, for example, the destruction of one shield by the other.

After all, these are systems, space echelons flying alongside one another in near-earth orbits, and each one of these systems would possess an enormous explosive charge [ognevoy zaryad], a charge that according to the designer's plan would be sufficient to destroy the entire system of nuclear retribution, the retaliatory nuclear missile blow. In other words, many thousand of missiles and warheads. Therefore, the destruction of the neighboring object is simply a harmless activity -- the neighboring object being possibly several dozen or even hundreds of these enormous, ungainly, and vulnerable SDI stations.

There are other arguments showing that science and technology possess means to penetrate SDI, to suppress defense echolons, and to saturate it using a variety of methods. Take for example space mines [kosmicheskiye miny].

They are relatively small and seemingly harmless devices that can silently move in orbit and come in contact with these dangerous destabilizing star wars stations at the necessary moment.

Why are we talking about this? Why are we warning against this kind of development of events? Because the launching into orbit at first of enormous star wars echelons, then of various means for ensuring combat against these echelons -- these are another round after round of the arms race. It means delaying -- possibly irreversibly -- the question of a political solution to the question of how to get rid of this gigantic arsenal that has been accumulated on earth.

[Shishlin] Excuse me, Valentin Sergeyevich, I was quite captivated by these opinions and I thought that it is probably justifiable to contemplate why the United States continues to cling to SDI? In this regard I think that the idea expressed in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement about the aim of the United States being threefold -- profit, and illusory hope to achieve military superiority, and finally a desire to exhaust the Soviet Union economically -- is what dictates, the latter possibly the most, these massive military programs, including the star wars program.

Therefore we must think about what we need. Obviously under these conditions we need a strong defense. This is unequivocal, and we have it. However, we need to have in similar measure a strong foreign policy that is consistent and peace-loving and guided by new approaches, nonstandard approaches to this genuinely new world political agenda. And undoubtedly we need successful realization of the strategy of acceleration. Although this is not the only response to SDI, it is the best.

[Zorin] If I have understood you correctly, and you Roald Zinnurovich in particular, we naturally strive to prevent any race in space; but if it is imposed on us, we do not have to build such bulky and expensive systems in order to make them effective. If I have understood you correctly, our science has its own constructive ideas in this field, is that so?

[Sagdeyev] I think that now at the stage of introduction, when the new political thinking is emerging, it is very indicative in this aspect. All, maybe not all, but some basic counteractive measures are being widely discussed. They are discussed not only at meetings of scientists and political leaders, but also discussed fairly publicly at other political forums. Various U.S. experts at the request of senators and congressmen give their assessments about the extent of the danger presented by SDI and how to counteract it. These assessments are widely publicized.

In this regard our scientists have their own ideas [zadumki], and we have shared some of these ideas during similar discussions. I think that this shows that though we have in reserve various methods for counteraction, the main task of our country is to prevent this new and dangerous destabilizing turn in the arms race.

[Zorin] Here we have a question that cannot fail to emerge. Washington is suffering very obvious political damage throughout the world for refusing to join the Soviet moratorium over many months and insisting on implementing the star wars program, in the technical implementation of which many things are not clear.

On the whole star wars is not a very American way of thinking. The Americans are known -- I have had to deal for many years with this country -- to be very pragmatic people.

They will never dig in their purse to pay for something if they are not 100 percent sure of its value.

[Shishlin, interrupting] It happens in America that state leaders with idealistic beliefs can be found.

[Zorin] That is correct, but I am talking about the national way of thinking. Americans are pragmatists, and in this case they are ready, or are getting ready, to spend trillions of dollars -- as the program is in terms of trillions and not billions -- for this star wars program and the question -- what is the matter? -- cannot fail to emerge. What is happening? The answer to this question was very clearly given by Mikhail Sergeyevich in his television address when he said that the powerful U.S. militarist group representing the military-industrial complex has simply gone mad over the arms race. This is not a metaphor. It is a statement of fact on what is actually happening. The arms race has provided only several dozen large cooperations for 30 or 35 years huge profits from the implementation of long-term, and large volume military programs. Now specialists have calculated that the military-industrial complex will manage to receive profits in full for another 3 or 4 years. Then these profits will begin to diminish quickly. This has already been mentioned on television, but this is so substantial that it is worthwhile to remind you once more. These profits will begin to decrease, but the military-industrial complex needs more than instant profits, more than what it can obtain this year. It needs long-term programs. And this is where the SDI program came to the rescue. It will provide enormous long-term profits, over 2 to 3 decades for the military-industrial complex that apparently plays a decisive role in Washington's negative position with respect to the Soviet proposals, which we still have to face.

Now I would like to ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, a question that at first glance, especially in our auditorium may appear very simple while actually it has deep implications. Why is it that it is precisely we, why is it our country, that comes out at this truly, critical point of human history, with a program for saving mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction?

[Shishlin] I agree, Valentin Sergeyevich, that the answer to this question may seem to be superficial. But whatever it is, superficial or not, the answer actually does not lose its truth. There is an American economist of Russian descent, Wasiliy Leontief, a 1983 Nobel Prize winner in economics. He recently wrote in a magazine and made the following observation. He says that capitalists are full of ideas, dynamism, and that they are not very competent when long-term and global thinking is needed. He asks, why? Because the entrepreneur looks only at profits and does not see beyond his nose.

Valentin Sergeyevich, you said that they envision profits 3 decades ahead. There is enough intelligence for that, but a shortage of competence to evaluate the existing situation as it appears now, the realities of the nuclear space age.

With us, the development of production -- now the object of the reorganization of our country and our economy -- is subordinated to conducting a strong social policy. For this reason it is expected from the socialist method of production, from the Soviet Union as a socialist country, to have proportionality and its system of priorities. This is the reason the Soviet Union speaks about judicious sufficiency. That is why the Soviet Union, without neglecting its own security interests, thinks that in the interest of the United States as well as the entire world, it is possible and necessary to ensure international security at an immeasurably lower level of armaments and to proceed further toward the affirmation of coexistence as a universal principle in international relations.

There is another substantial detail. We must feel and understand that we are constantly pushed and provoked to shift to old ruts. We are constantly urged to act according to the principle of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

The Soviet Union is now sufficiently strong and possesses sufficient political, defensive, scientific, technical, and moral potential to behave in a new way and to offer these new routes to a peaceful tomorrow.

[Zorin] Roald Zinnurovich, I will tell you a secret. I waited a long time to meet you, to meet you here, in order to publicly ask you a difficult question. I do not think I am not the only one to be worried by it. Here is what is happening. Mankind is moving along a line of ascent. You scientists are a kind of motor in this progress of mankind. Nevertheless, over decades -- I do not want to say a longer period -- it turns out that the attainments of the human spirit and mind are sort of marked by some kind of ill fate. There is some kind of ill fate hanging over it. What should have made mankind happy, the new knowledge you work and your talents bring to mankind, that you place in its depository, this knowledge conceals terrible threats for mankind. The world is now coming face to face with this. I would like to ask Academician Sagdeyev why science, of which you are a representative, cannot protect the people from the consequences of their own knowledge and discoveries, and what is this ill-fated combination or progress and danger?

[Sagdeyev] I do not think it is a matter of just the last decades. If you turn to the history of scientific development, the history of its emergence, we could say that science is a kind of method for ordering man's experiences in communion and study of nature, himself, and society. In this respect it is possible to go far back into history. Let us take Archimedes, for instance. It is known that from time to time Archimedes made inventions of a military character, intended for the defense, as he thought, of his own city of Syracuse. In the history of man, from time to time there appeared some inventions as side products of scientific-technical progress or as direct products of direct research, which were new kinds of means of defense, protection, and attack. The progress of military technology has always moved in step with science.

[Zorin interrupts] But it never threatened the fate of mankind until recently.

[Sagdeyev] It is not a question of some portent hanging overhead in the last few decades, but that we have come close to the ill-fated line when the opportunities that science shared with mankind -- opportunities for using new sources of energy and other opportunities -- these Archimedes' levers have now influenced mankind and the environment so much that we have really come to the ill-fated line. It is not ill fate but an ill-fated line. And we have come to it from many positions at once and this may not be accidential. At first it was thought that this is all the result of the revolution in atomic physics. But now we see that relatively instantaneously, during a few decades, these discoveries in atomic nuclear physics were supplemented with unprecendented progress in rocket technology, and this has given rise to the realities of the nuclear space age. Other sciences are now in the same position. Let us remember genetic engineering.

In addition, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, the agenda now includes issues which do not appear to be connected with the military line in scientific or technical research, but simply linked to the change of the character of man's activities on earth. These are global issues, issues of ecology, protection of the world oceans, sources of food, new peaceful sources of energy, and so forth.

I think that all the experiences in human development have shown and actually the scientists have never denied it and they have spoken about it loudly. [as heard] Let us remember the Einstein-Russell manifesto, let us remember what Niels Bohr said during his last years, that science cannot solve all these problems. It can reveal some laws of nature, laws of the micro or macro world, indicate where new levers are hidden. But science cannot tell us how to correctly use these levers and compel man to follow precisely along the road of their correct use.

It is no accident that some of the most far-sighted scientists as early as 1945, that is 40 years ago, said that there might be a revolution in atomic physics and natural sciences which will undoubtedly be accompanied by a revolution in moral principles and in the political thinking of man.

[Shislin] Roald Zinnurovich, it seems to me that what you have said is very correct. There is no simple answer to the not so simple question asked by Valentin Sergeyevich. It really requires thought not only of a scientific-technical character, and not only of a philosophical character, but also of a political character, and very correctly, of a moral-ethical character. This aspect was given very great attention in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. I have a very substantial and fairly bitter observation that scientific-technical progress is ahead of social and moral progress. I wish it were the other way. Unfortunately this occurs with us too and not only with the country that is trying to impress us. All the complicated and difficult history with the plan for diverting part of the flow of Siberian and northern rivers to the south is sufficiently well known. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo made the decision to stop the project. On the whole, that is a very serious lesson both for science and technology and also politics and morality. In this sense it seems to me that Walt Whitman, a remarkable American poet, wrote fairly distinctly and clearly a long, long time ago before our days. [sentence as heard] He wrote that all the people of the world are sailing on the same voyage and that their destination or their aim was one. In this case you must not think that Whitman held some kind of dark vision. He believed that people seek happiness, harmony, cooperation, and brotherhood. The crux of the matter is that this road cannot be covered along. This is precisely why the Soviet Union supports freeing interstate relations from ideological bias and is for cooperation.

[Zorin] I would like to return from the bright colors you have arrived at to the realities of today and to the assertion that the level of mankind's knowledge has given rise to enormous dangers that all mankind faces and which politicians are striving to resolve. Having said this I would like to ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, the question: What is the way out of the present situation?

[Shishlin] Well, Valentin Sergeyevich, first of all, of course, the Soviet Union, Soviet leadership, and Soviet society are not so supercilious as to maintain that we have already caught the bird by the tail. But I think we have more than sufficient grounds to say it is precisely the Soviet Union and our party that developed and deciphered at the April plenum of the Central Committee and then at the 27th Congress, as well as in a whole series of large-scale initiatives what it is that we contribute to the term "new thinking". But here not only this deciphering of practical actions is important, although I think it is extremely significant. I think that it is very important to correctly assess and correctly understand the fundamental political conclusions that lie precisely at the basis of the Soviet state's practical actions. First, and this is what we talk about and what we write about, and what party documents point out, a contradictory but mutually dependent world is developing before our eyes, an integral world.

If the first part was accented to a certain extent before, that is, the contradictions of the world -- and this remains -- then the accent now is being placed predominantly on the second part, on mutual dependence. Second, I think that a capital element of the new thinking is the conclusion of our state and party that security should be equal, mutual, and universal.

This is why all the Soviet proposals are founded on a regard for the interests of the security of our country, the security of the United States, and the security of other states. Now Roald Zinnurovich, I would like to compete with you and also cite Niels Bohr. He said that usually the truth is opposed by lies and profound truth is opposed by even more profound truth. It seems to me that the contrasting nature of the two social systems and the competition and struggle between them is a truth, a genuinely profound truth. But the conclusion that we must learn to live together, learn to live in peace, learn to coexist, and learn to cooperate is an even more profound truth.

An assertion of the new thinking, generally, demands -- and we are forced to return to this time and time again and this was mentioned in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement -- a breakthrough to confidence. And there is no other road here other than the road of military detente. Herein lies the exclusive significance of the Soviet decision to extend the moratorium.

[Zorin] I want to dwell on a problem that we have touched on briefly. In his television address Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that an exacerbation of global issues is also characteristic of the world today. They cannot be resolved without uniting the efforts of all states and peoples. The mastering of space and the ocean depths, ecology and epidemics, poverty and backwardness. All of these realities of the age demand international attention, international responsibility, and international cooperation.

Roald Zinnurovich, you are forced to deal directly with problems that require this kind of international cooperation. What can you say about this?

[Sagdeyev] Very often I must talk with my foreign colleagues and this includes the topics of mankind's future and the role of science. I have to relate bitterly that in recent decades the level of financing of science by military departments has sharply increased. In the United States it is often repeated that 90 percent of science is financed today through the Pentagon. In this sense the role of a scientist, the position of a scientist today can be compared with Faust, who in order to engage in his beloved science, sold his soul to Mephistopheles.

A group of Soviet and foreign scientists gathered in Moscow in mid-July at a forum on stopping nuclear tests. We met Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. We told him about the scientists' concern, about arguments in favor of stopping tests, about the evaluation of the role of the moratorium. There was also talk about what science is supposed to be concerned with, how science itself should help mankind correct this bias [perekos] toward the military field. Mikhail Sergeyevich, in his address to us said: Is it necessary to justify SDI, this grandiose military program, by saying that in the end science will obtain some additional side results? Is it not possible to simply formulate these scientific tasks, these so-called side effects -- like global problems facing mankind, the problem of space exploration, the problem of mastering the use of new sources of energy -- as fundamental problems and solve them jointly?

All experience in the development of our science shows that we welcome the biggest and the most far-reaching joint international projects.

The large group of scientists and engineers which recently completed the realization of the "Vega" project, the encounter with Halley's comet, noted with satisfaction that within the framework of our project they managed to attract fairly considerable forces of the international scientific community. It is no accident that this project was discussed again during Mikhail Sergeyevich's meeting with scientists attending the forum.

We are now preparing to realize the next space project, a project called phobos. More extensive international cooperation is involved in this project. In fact, world science and Soviet science, as a leading detachment group in world science, can shoulder considerably more important and bigger tasks.

[Shishlin] Roald Zinnurovich, it seems to me that the global problems you have mentioned, including energy, space, ecology, oceans, and oceanology are usually examined separately, while in fact they are all mutually interconnected, and should not be examined separately. I shall use something that it is closer to, the political problems of the Third World. Let us say that we find a miraculous cure and the Third World does away with foreign debts which are a heavy burden..

And what can you do with regional conflicts? What can be done with the hunger problem, all that ocean of poverty? It simply is not possible to really cope singly with these global problems including economic, scientific, technical, and political problems. They will be half solutions, partial solutions. And this is why it is so important to achieve some regulation of international relations on the basis of recognition of realities of the nuclear space age and on the basis of an understanding that on this earth, this wonderful planet, people can do much for their own good.

[Zorin] Well, we have talked about new thinking, and some consider this a fine wish. At the same time you two have enumerated a whole number of problems facing mankind, which must be solved if mankind is to develop any further, and which cannot be solved by any separate state, or nation. So here is ground on which will objectively grow the shoots of new thinking. Even if new thinking is not done by those in the White House or other official offices now, the tasks facing mankind will objectively engender new thinking. Nevertheless, I would like to say that our position is very clear and manifest on this issues. Unfortunately it is also a reality that on the other side today -- not sometime in the future, as I said, but today -- a quite different point of view is very influential. In order to have a fruitful dialogue to solve a problem you need not just one side but two sides. Well what can you say on this issue, Roald Zinnurovich?

[Sagdeyev] A whole series of far-reaching concrete proposals on solving major international and global problems and realizing major projects, not only space-oriented ones but the most diverse ones, are already being put forward at the level of initiative groups of scientists, individual public organizations, and scientific unions. It is no coincidence that scientists are directing these concrete proposals to their governments and their peoples.

I think that if reason triumphs, if success is achieved in uniting in equal proportions sober new political thinking with scientific achievement, mankind will manage to solve both the task of survival and the task of saving our planet and man's environment for future generations.

[Zorin] Roald Zinnurovich, are you an optimist?

[Sagdeyev] I would like to be an optimist.

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, what can you say?

[Shishlin] Of course you need two sides for a dialogue, but I will make a small remark first, that the statement made by the CPSU General Secretary now was not addressed only to the United States. Although to some extent it was addressed primarily to the United States, it was addressed to the whole world. We are talking about a dialogue in which all states participate, all countries on the globe, I would add a dialogue in which not only politicians, journalists,and scientists take part, but all people both of good will or partial good will, take part.

It seems to me that in this dialogue, which will undoubtedly intensify and which has intensified considerably under the influence of the latest statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, a common denominator for the interests of mankind can be found.

Of course, Roald Zinnurovich, I am convinced that this does not mean only survival, although survival is irrefutably the main thing; and undoubtedly the most important thing is to save the environment of the human race. But I think it is simply very important to learn to cooperate. When will this be? It is probably impossible to say now, although it should be today, or at least tomorrow, because the day after tomorrow it may be too late. Now insofar as this stems from the objective needs of human civilization and the objective requirements of the world's social development it seems we have grounds to expect than both the words of the Soviet leadership and the actions of our country will bring about the necessary results in the long run.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has run out. It remains for me to thank you for participating in our discussion and our television viewers for their attention. So until we meet again here in our Studio 9. Thank you.

SCIENTISTS SIGN JOINT NUCLEAR COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD221813 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- Soviet and American scientists are broadening cooperation in nuclear physics and atomic power engineering. A protocol defining areas and schedules of joint research and procedures for the exchanges of specialists and information was signed in Moscow today following the four-day work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

In addition to sincere admiration of the businesslike hospitality of our Soviet colleagues, my main impression of our joint work in Moscow is that we did a good job as allies in big science, the success of which is instrumental to the present day and future of our knowledge of the surrounding world and the level of technology and processes, TASS was told by Alvin Trivelpiece, director of the Energy Research and Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy.

Soviet and American specialists discussed, along with such traditional subjects of joint research as the fundamental properties of matter and controlled thremonuclear fusion, some aspects of cost-effectiveness of atomic power engineering, and decided to broaden research into the potentialities of commercial fast-neutron power reactors.

But it is not only the cost-effectiveness of atomic power but also its safety that is our concern today, Dr. Alvin Trivelpiece stressed. That problem was for the first time taken up by the grand commission but it became quite concrete as a provisional thematic plan. The American scientist said that his delegation was very grateful to the Soviet co-chairman of the commission, Dr. Andranik Petrosyants, for making available detailed information about the causes and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, the report about which was sent to the International Atomic Energy Agency to be discussed by IAEA technical experts at a session on August 25.

BATTLESHIPS TO BECOME TOOL OF 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD250648 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Sasebo August 25 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

The Pentagon has started the creation of naval units with missile-carrying battleships at the head, Rear Admiral Raymond Taylor, commander of the first such unit, has stated.

During a press conference held on board the "New Jersey" battleship which is in the Japanese port of Sasebo at the moment the admiral said that the units would operate not only in the Pacific, but also in other parts of the world.

The U.S. plans to modernize three other battleships of the "Iowa" class to which the "New Jersey" belongs and to arm them with nuclear cruise missiles.

Admiral Taylor's statement shows that battleships again become a tool of the U.S. "gunboat diplomacy". The only difference is that today 'gunboats' [quotation marks as received] have nuclear weapons on board.

WEINBERGER MEMORANDUM ON INFORMATION CRITICIZED

LD220850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0335 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 22 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has advised top Pentagon staff to be more circumspect in their handling of the press and the U.S. Congress, or to simply "keep quiet" if they have no official sanction to offer information regarding the cost of U.S. military programs or its military policy. That is the gist of a special memoradum that has been sent by the head of the military department to members of the Pentagon heirarchy.

As THE WASHINGTON POST reports, this document has been received by all Pentagon deputy chiefs, secretaries of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, heads of top department, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the director of the organization responsible for implementing the Strategic Defense Initiative, and other top officials. As the newspaper put it, Weinberger has ordered the Pentagon "to stand at attention."

Navy Secretary John Lehman is responsible for the publication of the memorandum entitled: "Coordination of the Presentation of Information to Congress and the Publication of Press Releases." Recently, at the Pentagon's request, he reported that "the cost of construction of military aircraft in the period between 1982 and 1985 has been reduced." Staff of the directorate of the Pentagon's General Inspector immediately repudiated Lehman's rash admission that ran counter to the requirements of the military department and the White House on the latest multimillion increase in military allocations for the coming fiscal year. As is known, President Reagan already has put in a request with U.S. Congress of $320 billion for the Pentagon's needs in the 1987 fiscal year.

Weinberger's memorandum stresses that all budget questions or information on the cost of military programs "must be carefully agreed upon before being presented to Congress, the public, or the mass media." Although the document makes an attempt to justify such an instruction by a need to ensure "precise and effective" information, it really amounts to a demand to present the U.S. public, Congress, and the press with information that will justify the U.S. military department's voracious appetites.

U.S. RESPONSE TO GATT REQUEST DENOUNCED

LD231324 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Commentary by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] For the first time in its history, the Soviet Union has asked permission to participate in the forthcoming discussions of the GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as observer. The White House came out with what now must be seen as it usual knee-jerk response: negative. Participation by the USSR, said the Reagan administration spokesman, will not be profitable to the GATT. What's more, the Soviet trade system is based on principles that fundamentally and philosophically are in contradiction with those of the GATT.

No less than 92 countries are GATT members and they control some 80 percent of the world's industrial and agricultural trade.

Clearly, any country interested in developing international trade relations as the Soviet Union wishes to do should be interested in taking a good hard look at the GATT, observing its activities, and then making a decision on whether or not to apply for membership. No less clearly, any international trade organization should be interested in developing contacts with a country as big and as rich in resources as the Soviet Union. So why the White House reaction?

Before trying to answer that question, let's look at a related issue. It is true that the principles and philosophy of Soviet trade differ from those of all market economy countries. But that is only part of the truth. The whole truth is that the Soviet Union as a society differs in principles and philosophy from all capitalist countries. This is not only something we acknowledge, it is something we take great pride in. It is something that stems from the revolution we come from. Now you realize this is no secret for the Reagan administration. So, a coherent policy would have to come out against many more things, not just observer status for the USSR at the GATT's next meeting. For instance, it should come out against Soviet participation in the Helsinki process and everything related to it because Soviet concepts are based on principles and a philosophy that etc. etc, [as heard] It should demand the ousting of the USSR from the United Nations Organization because Soviet international policy, principles and philosophy and so on and so forth [as heard]. It should propose excluding the USSR from the Olympics because the principles of sports in the Soviet Union run counter to the philosophy and blah blah blah [as heard].

The White House "no" to a possible Soviet participation in the GATT -- and incidentally the American "no" has become far more prominent than the Russian "nyet" -- is the reflection of a dream and of a reflex. The dream is to see the Soviet Union disappear from the scene. And the reflex is conditioned by a fear of allowing another set of principles, a different philosophy to compete. Both Sigmund Freud and Ivan Pavlov would have had a lot of fun with that.

BORISENKO VIEWS PENTAGON PLANS TO TRAIN CONTRAS

LD220835 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0325 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 22 Aug (Text) -- TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko reports:

The Pentagon is drawing up specific plans for the military training of contra formations that are carrying out piratical raids on Nicaraguan territory. AP has been told this by a U.S. Defense Department representative. Judging by his remarks, it has not yet been decided where the "instruction" of the contras will take place -- in U.S. training centers or actually in the bandits' camps inside Honduras, in which case U.S. military advisers will be sent there. In this connection the agency recalls that there already are roughly 1,000 U.S. servicemen in Honduras.

Highly placed U.S. Administration representatives already have expressed readiness on more than one occasion to openly provide military training to the counterrevolutionaries, by means of whom Washington is waging an undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua. U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger clearly stated in Congress this March that the Pentagon is studying this question. Similar remarks were made by a White House spokesman a few days later, who claimed that the military training of the contras will be "very limited". AP says that a final decision on where and how to carry out the counterrevolutionaries' military training may be made before the end of September, just as they begin receiving funds under the program of military and other assistance worth $100 million, which was recently approved by both chambers of the U.S. Congress. The generous handouts of dollars to the remnants of Somoza's forces and the drawing-up of plans for the military training of the bandits are clear evidence that Washington has decided to expand its interference in the affairs of Central America.

ROGACHEV TO HEAD USSR TEAM IN TALKS WITH PRC

OW240955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 24 KYODO -- Igor Rogachev will be the chief Soviet negotiator in the next round of Sino-Soviet talks, scheduled for October in Beijing, East bloc diplomatic sources said Sunday.

Rogachev, 54, a new vice foreign minister, is succeeding Leonid Ilyichev, also a vice foreign minister, who represented the Soviet Union in the past eight rounds of talks aimed at improving ties between the two communist giants. Rogachev was appointed vice foreign minister August 13. Ilyichev, 80, will retire from service before long, the sources said.

Rogachev's appointment is part of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative for improved ties between Moscow and Beijing. Rogachev visited China as head of the Foreign Ministry's Far East Division in late March and met with China's Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen who is the chief negotiator for Sino-Soviet talks.

MULATOV ON NEED FOR RESUMPTION OF PRC-SRV TALKS

OW220544 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Station Observer Mulatov Commentary]

[Text] Dear Listeners, Vietnam has again suggested to China that the China-Vietnam talks suspended in March 1980 be resumed. A few days ago the joint communique adopted by the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations explicitly presented the consistent stand of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia, the so-called 8-point proposal presented by the joint Khmer counterrevolutionary cliques residing abroad, and other Southeast Asian questions. The following is a commentary by station observer Mulatov:

Dear Chinese listeners, first we should briefly talk about the Soviet view on the international implication of normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. The Soviet Union maintains that political solutions to the questions surrounding the Cambodian situation and other Southeast Asian questions are determined mainly by the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. Of course, this is a matter for the governments and leaders of the two countries. However, the Soviet Union hopes that political dialogue between China and Vietnam can be restored. It is only natural to eliminate unnecessary doubt and distrust between the two socialist countries.

Turning to the question of withdrawing Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia, the stand adopted in the joint communique of the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations is: Proceeding from the current situation in Cambodia, and for the sake of seeking political solutions to the questions of Cambodia and Southeast Asia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirm that Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia each year and, as previously declared, completely withdrawn before 1990.

Dear Chinese listeners, from here we can see that, unlike what some people have claimed, Vietnam does not intend to occupy Cambodia forever or to eliminate Cambodia.

Vietnam has continued to withdraw from Cambodia and set a deadline for troop withdrawal. In the joint communique the Vietnamese side pointed out that China and Vietnam share common interests -- that is, peace, independence, cooperation, and economic development. There is no reason why Vietnam and China should not hold talks, since disputes can only be settled through negotiations. In this spirit Vietnam has again expressed the desire to hold talks with China at any level anywhere.

Now let's talk about the 8-point proposal. The stand of the Cambodian Government, which controls all Cambodian territory, on this question deserves special attention. First, in the joint communique it is pointed out that People's Kampuchean is willing to hold talks with the Khmer opposition group or individuals. However, the Pol Pot clique, which massacred more than 3 million Cambodian people, should be completely excluded from political talks. Therefore, the joint communique of the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations noted that the 8-point proposal is in principle tantamount to demanding the destruction of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the restoration of the criminal Pol Pot clique's rule in Cambodia.

Now you know why Cambodia could not accept the 8-point proposal, and why the proposal could not be the foundation for political settlement of the questions surrounding the Cambodian situation. The clear-cut proposal made by the three indochinese nations to ASEAN and China is the only realistic path toward this goal.

BEIJING DELEGATION TOURS LENINGRAD, HOLDS TALKS

LD231356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The delegation of the Beijing people's government led by the mayor of the Chinese capital, Chen Xitong, has been acquainting itself with Leningrad for the past 2 days. A conversation took place in the Leningrad Gorispolkom. The Chinese guests honored the memory of the people of Leningrad and the soldiers who fell in the years of the Great Patriotic War at the Piskaryevskoye Memorial Cemetery, and they laid flowers at the Motherland Monument. They also viewed the Lenin Memorial Museum in Smolnyy Hall.

YAO YILIN RECEIVED SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

LD221714 TASS in English 1646 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing August 22 TASS - Yao Yilin, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, today had a meeting here with a delegation of the Planning and Budget Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, paying a visit to China at the invitation of the National People's Congress. The Soviet delegation is led by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The sides informed each other of measures taken in their respective countries to fulfill socio-economic development plans and to improve the living standards of the population. They noted the importance of peace to the accomplishment of the tasks of building socialism and communism in the two countries.

Talks With Renzhong

PM221531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Phase in Development of Contacts"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Planning and Budget Commissions headed by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Planning and Budget Commission, has arrived here at the invitation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

The Soviet delegation will familiarize itself with the work of the NPC, its financial and economic committee, and local organs of power, as well as with achievements in the PRC's socioeconomic development.

We see our delegation's visit to the PRC, N.I. Maslennikov stated at Beijing Airport, as a new phase in the development of contacts between the two countries' supreme organs of state power, a phase which was initiated as a result of an exchange of NPC and USSR Supreme Soviet delegations. He noted that the expansion of interparliamentary exchanges between the USSR and the PRC is an important tool for solving the questions of bilateral ties and establishing good-neighborly cooperation.

The same day the Soviet delegation was received by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee. Wang Renzhong stated that the Soviet delegation's visit proves that a new step forward has been taken in relations between the two countries. During the talk the importance of exchanging experience in the sphere of socioeconomic building in the USSR and the PRC was stressed. Touching on the problems of the struggle for peace, the sides noted the need for joint efforts on the part of all peoples in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and the implementation of the "star wars" plans and for the prevention of a dangerous new spiral in the nuclear arms race.

STATISTICS OFFICIAL RECALLS RECENT PRC VISIT

OW241148 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Central Statistical Administration headed by Professor Korolev visited the People's Republic of China not long ago to reciprocate the visit made by Chinese statistical personnel to the USSR. During their visit to China, members of the Soviet delegation had discussions with Zhang Sai, director-general of China's State Statistical Bureau, and other statistical experts. The Soviet delegation visited Shenyang, where it toured an industrial enterprise and a village.

During an interview with a reporter of this station, Isupov, a member of the delegation and director of the Demographic Bureau of the Soviet Central Statistical Administration, talked about his impression of the visit to China.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Mandarin translation] Isupov said: Everywhere we went we received cordial and friendly reception. I think the talks, which proceeded in a practical atmosphere, were beneficial to both sides.

Of course, because of the short stay in China, we were not able to thoroughly understand all the issues that we were interested in. Nevertheless, we learned and saw many things. I want to say, in particular, that Chinese workers and people are world-renowned for their hardworking spirit, which we saw with our own eyes. They do their work efficiently and carefully. Good order has been maintained, and cultural legacy has been properly preserved everywhere. This has given us a very good impression.

China's economic policy that aims at expanding the decisionmaking authority of industrial and other enterprises to solve their own problems and at arousing enthusiasm in agricultural production has achieved fruitful results. As I visited China in 1984 to attend the International Demographical Symposium sponsored by the Chinese statisticians, I can make a comparison. I want to point out that, like all other Soviet people, the members of our delegation understand and respect the CPC goal of modernizing the country and building China into a socialist society that can live up to the expectations of the great Chinese people.

China still has a lot of work to do on its way toward development. In this regard, carrying out international cooperation and exchanging one another's experience in a peaceful environment is, of course, highly significant. We know that the USSR and China have similar missions; namely, expediting their societies' social and economic development. Cooperation in the statistical areas may benefit us substantially.

Under a system which practices socialist economic planning, economic accounting and assessment are important means of state administration. Because of these inseparable parts in planning, we can correctly assess and analyze the results of various departments and spheres of operation in carrying out their plans. (?By analyzing) accurate statistical materials, we can also confidently plan our country's long-range economic development. (?this is the best part of planning).

Our Chinese counterparts expressed keen interest in (?following) the Soviet statistical administration's course of development. Everybody knows that the USSR will exert great efforts to reform its administration and operation with a view to expediting the USSR's social and economic development. Our statistical operation is also confronted with formidable tasks. It should be more solidly based and perform more efficiently, and there should not be any misinterpretation of statistical information [words indistinct]. During our visit to China, we informed our Chinese counterparts in detail what we have accomplished. We mentioned that in the USSR, we have improved our statistical operation by reducing the number of statistical tables and reports, instead of relying on experts [sentence as heard]. Our delegation also showed interest in China's efforts to improve its accounting and statistical operation. We took the opportunity to understand how China's recently adopted Statistics Law has been implemented. We believe that China has achieved significant successes in carrying out its statistical work.

We can see that, while briefing our Chinese counterparts on the Soviet operation, we can also learn a great deal from them. As such, when we concluded our visit, both sides hoped that business contacts between the Chinese and Soviet statistical departments can be strengthened. [end recording]

NEW JERSEY MAKES PORT CALL AT SASEBO 24 AUGUST

Protested by Communist Party

LD240709 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 24 TASS -- The Communist Party of Japan has expressed protest against the call at the Port of Sasebo of the U.S. New Jersey battleship which has on board Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

A statement of Kamejiro Senaga, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Party. Says that by giving its consent to the call of the New Jersey at Sasebo, the Nakasone government demonstrated its readiness to take part in the implementation of the dangerous military-political designs of the U.S. Administration and trampled underfoot the non-nuclear principles of Japan, for it actually set the beginning of the open introduction of nuclear weapons to the country.

'Massive' Demonstrations Held

LD240713 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 24 TASS -- The U.S. missile-carrying New Jersey battleship called today at the port of Sasebo, Nagasaki prefecture. It was met with massive protest demonstrations against the uninvited visit of the floating nuclear base to the Japanese Isles. This is the way the battleship is often called here, for it has on board 32 tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

At the same time, the Long Beach nuclear-powered cruiser with Tomahawk missiles on board accompanied by the missile-carrying Touch frigate called at the port of Yokosuka, and the Meryll destroyer; also with Tomahawk missiles on board, called at Kure.

The Japanese public regarded those calls as evidence of a further drawing of their country into the implementation of the U.S. nuclear plans. Zenichiro Yanase, deputy chairman of the Nagasaki branch of the All-Japanese Council for the Bannning of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, said in a TASS interview that those provocative actions of the U.S. in the Far East were absolutely impermissible.

JAPANESE-U.S. AIR FORCE EXERCISE STARTS 25 AUGUST

LD250915 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 25 TASS -- A joint Japanese-American Air Force Exercise started today in the area of the Japanese air force base of Nyutabaru [name as received], Miyazaki Prefecture. Taking part in the air force exercise which will last for five days will be the F-15 and F-4 Phantom fighter planes, as well as planes fitted out with the AWACS systems. Hawkeye planes from the U.S. Midway aircraft-carrier will take part in the air force exercise for the first time.

INDIA SIGNS JOINT OIL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD222015 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- The fourth meeting of the Soviet-Indian working group on cooperation in the sphere of the oil industry that was held in the framework of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, ended in Moscow with the signing of a protocol of the USSR Ministry of the Oil Industry.

Cooperation of the two countries in the oil industry is implemented through participation of Soviet specialists in geophysical surveys and drilling operations on the Indian territory, the supply of Soviet equipment and materials, as well as training of Indian oil workers in the USSR.

The protocol signed today envisages cooperation of the two countries in comprehensive prospecting for hydrocarbons with the use of Soviet equipment and the assistance of Soviet specialists in two agreed upon areas on land in North Cambay and Kaveri basins. Seismic survey has been started in the Kaveri basin, while preparation for seismic prospecting in North Cambey basin is being completed. Field seismic prospecting has already been concluded in the Ranaghat-Jaguli-Krishnanagar area in West Bengal.

Talks on the delivery of Soviet equipment, materials and spares needed for gas field construction in India, were held in India in July 1986.

A programme of the further development of cooperation in the oil industry for the period up to the year 2000 was signed at the meeting of the working group.

A regular fifth meeting of the Soviet-Indian working group is planned to be held in New Delhi in 1987.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DELEGATION LEADER

LD222131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today received a Soviet public delegation led by Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the course of a warm and friendly talks, the head of the Indian Government expressed his high opinion of the USSR's peaceful foreign policy and of the latest peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Tatliyev welcomed the important contribution of India, and of Gandhi personally, to the cause of preserving and strengthening universal peace and curbing the arms race.

Visit Ends

LD242123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The visit to India by a Soviet delegation headed by Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Suporeme Soviet Presidium, has ended. It took part in the month of Indian-Soviet friendship, dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between our countries.

AFGHAN CAPTIVE ALLEGES U.S. USE OF CHEMICALS

AU191018 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 86 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Afghan Bandits Are Testing American Chemical Weapons; Testimony of an Apprehended Counterrevolutionary; the Weapons and Fabrications that are Being Spread Have an Identical Country of Origin -- the United States"]

[Text] Counterrevolutionaries from the gang commanded by "Captain Ismail" recently shelled with chemical mines the kishlak (village) of (Caste-Sarif) in the Afghan Province of Herat. The kishlak self-defense unit later apprehended a group of persons nearby who were photographing the attacked area, taking samples of soil and water, and speaking to eyewitnesses of the attack.

B. Gan, APN reporter in Afghanistan, met one man from the group apprehended in the vicinity of the (Caste-Sarif) kishlak, who was held in custody for questioning by the Ministry for State Security of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The 30-year old (Rachim Madzid) used to study chemistry at the Natural Sciences Department of Kabul University, and several years ago -- under the influence of hostile propaganda -- he dropped out and went to Pakistan. There he came to the (Varsak) camp near Peshavar. He related the following the the APN reporter:

"In the camp American instructors taught me to survey a location after it had been attacked with chemical weapons, to take samples, and record conversations with eyewitnesses and victims. I carried out similar tasks on Afghan territory about twenty times."

"How was the locality for an attack determined?"

"Before we were to proceed they gave us the name of the locality and its location. That means that the camp leadership knew the place of the next chemical attack beforehand. Our task was to bring the commanders a full description of the consequences of the attack and deliver to Pakistan 'material evidence' that the Soviet and the Afghan armies use chemical weapons in the DRA."

"The cases described by Madzid is not the only one," says (Gulam Nabi), a major in the Afghan Army. The APN reporter made his acquaintance at an exhibition of captured weapons. Exhibited here are machine guns, submachine guns, mines, recoilless weapons, light field-guns, ground-to-ground and ground-to-air rockets, antiaircraft weapons made in the West. Chemical ammunition is a separate part of the exhibition.

"The first American mines and grenades filled with the poisonous substance CS already came into our hands in 1981," Nabi says. "And since then one has apprehended a quantity of similar ammunition. This one is the latest one."

Nabi shows grenades marked U.S. Army S-S-M-P 7. They were seized when fighting gangs in the provinces of Paktia and Herat.

"What chemical weapons does the counterrevolution use?" the APN reporter asked Nabi.

"For a long time now the bandits have not risked as direct encounter with the Afghan Army. Their only method of 'combat activity' is terror and diversion. They are shelling faraway kishlaks with ammunition and mines filled with poisonous substances, places where they know there are neither Afghan nor Soviet military detachments. Peaceful farmers are the victims of chemical weapons.

"And then they release into the world various legends and fairy tales about 'chemical warfares, waged by the USSR against the DRA's civilian populace.' These fabrications, like the weapons they put in the hands of bandits, carry the identical brand: Made in the U.S.A."

COMMENTARY CITES 1953 IRAN COUP, ADVOCATES TIES

NC221147 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "The U.S. Imperialists Engineered a Coup d'Etat]

[Text] Dear listeners: Thirty-three years ago, in August 1953, U.S. imperialists engineered a coup d'etat in Iran. The bourgeois Western media declared with satisfaction at the time that the operation to topple then Iranian Prime Minister Mosaddeq and to bring back the fugitive shah was an example of Washington's peremptory policy in the Near and Middle East. By organizing this coup, the U.S. Government proved that it was willing to use all means to maintain its domination of American monopolies in Iran.

As you are well aware, the Mosaddeq government incurred the wrath of the imperialist countries when soon after it took over the reins of government, it dared to nationalize Iran's real wealth -- that is, oil -- and to dismantle British and Iranian oil companies which were plundering Iran's black gold in collaboration with U.S. monopolies. Speaking on the importance of this drive for the destiny of Iran, Mosaddeq stressed: We can meet all our needs with the income from oil and we can eliminate the poverty, illiteracy, and disease plaguing the toilers of our country. The dissolution of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company will pave the way for an end to imperialist designs on Iran and will provide a means for the country to attain economic and political independence. But the British neocolonialists, who were actively supported by the United States, were not in favor of such a state of affairs. With Washington's backing, London began to exert pressure on Iran and demanded that the country refrain from nationalizing the oil industry. The Mosaddeq government severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain and, in a special communique, declared that it condemned this destructive imperialist activity. The British intelligence service was operating in Iran in close cooperation with the CIA, the U.S. espionage organization. Schwartzkopf, an American general, and (Cherny Tuzberg), one of the officials of the CIA espionage organization, left for Iran to prepare and carry out a coup d'etat. They were given millions of dollars to organize counterrevolutionary bands. Meanwhile, the imperialists, with the support of reactionary circles, hindered the establishment of a United anti-imperialist and anti-shah front. This seriously weakened the national forces of Iran, and gave the imperialists an opportunity to put the shah back on the throne and to topple the legitimate Mosaddeq regime. Iran's black gold once again fell into the hands of the huge Western monopolies which had set up an international oil consortium. As a result, neocolonialist domination over Iran was extended for another 25 years.

To a large extent, what made it possible for the imperialists to crush the Iranian liberation movement was the fact that Mosaddeq's national government had a very weak, almost subliminal contact with the progressive countries of the world, and the Socialist world in particular. Despite this state of affairs, the socialist community actively supported the Iranian people's anti-imperialistic campaign and consistently demanded Iran's independence.

Even today, the lessons learned from Iran's struggle against oil-devouring imperialism are of great importance. The Iranian people inflicted a massive blow to the destructive imperialists and their allies 7 years ago when they brought down the monarchy and expelled the U.S. militarists. The latter once again are seeking to impose their domination on Iran by hook or by crook. They attempetd an economic embargo on the nascent Iranian Republic but the expansion of Iran's ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist and liberated countries helped to break this siege. The imperialists then attempted military coercion and landed forces and armed (?bands) in Tabas. The Pentagon's adventurism aroused world indignation and ended in failure.

At present, the United States and other imperialist countries are dragging Iran into the maelstrom of war and are trying to make it continue the war with Iraq and to participate actively in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, a war initiated by Washington. The West is endeavoring to isolate Iran on the international stage and to weaken its position in an attempt to resuscitate its own ruinous hold in the country. In these circumstances, the establishment of peace in the Middle East, the restoration of normal relations between Iran and all neighboring countries, and the expansion of cooperation based on equal rights are the clear prerequisites for a successful resistance to imperialist domination and for the consolidation of Iran's independence.

IRAN'S ABSENCE FROM DRA PAKISTAN TALKS EXAMINED

NC241117 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: 5 years ago, on 24 August 1981, the government of democratic Afghanistan put forward peaceful proposals to normalize the situation involving the republic. The document noted the need for an agreement among Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran based on the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty, good-neighborliness, and nonintervention in each other's affairs. Democratic Afghanistan proposed to Iran and Pakistan that they commit themselves not to resort to armed operations or to any other hostile act on their territories against the other parties of the agreement.

Since 1982 and until today seven rounds of talks have taken place between Afghanistan and Pakistan mediated by Cordovez, the UN Secretary General's personal envoy. As he pointed out in May this year, serious progress has been made in these talks.

Imperialist countries, primarily the United States, use regional reaction and do their best to prevent [words indistinct] democratic Afghanistan. The imperialists try to prevent the successful completion of the tasks set by the April revolution and to revive their former military-political position in the region. The imperialists are pushing Pakistan and Iran into practicing a policy of plots, instigation, and obstruction against democratic Afghanistan and its people. For this purpose, more that 120 camps have been set up on Pakistani territory where Afghan counterrevolutionaries are trained. [words indistinct] Brigands sent into Afghanistan have burned down approximately 2,000 schools, dozens of hospitals, and more than 200 mosques. They have killed thousands, including women, old people, and children. The U.S. Administration and the regional reactionaries extend generous assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and they spend hundreds of millions of dollars on them each year.

However, imperialism and reaction are unable to halt Afghanistan's movement toward progress and (?reforms). The Afghan workers are determined to build a new life. During the past 3 years, (?13) factories, 112 schools, 74 hospitals, and 53 child care centers have opened, and tens of thousands of farmers have received land. As pointed out by Afghan leader Najibullah in his speech on (?Independence day): Had it not been for the undeclared war against the republic, our gains would have been (?much) more. Parallel with the construction of a new life, the Afghan people successfully crush counterrevolutionary bands that are sent into the country from abroad. (?More and more) groups of insurgents are laying down their arms after realizing the [word indistinct] and the uselessness of fighting against the popular regime. DRA Defense Minister Nazar Mohammad stressed that the country's armed forces are ready to solve the problem of reviving peace and security and to stop the bloodshed in the country. In keeping with an agreement with the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union decided to withdraw some of its military contingents based in the DRA. This is the first step. Afghan Leader Najibullah pointed out: The second and third steps depend completely on those taken by the U.S. Administration, Pakistan, Iran, and other countries that have imposed the undeclared war on Afghanistan. (?Naturally), social circles in Iran and Pakistan are insisting more and more on the normalization of relations with democratic Afghanistan. They warmly welcomed Najibullah's recent message to the people in which he once again expressed his country's wish for peace and security in the region and for the establishment of relations with Iran and Pakistan.

The second phase of the seventh round of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan ended in Geneva in early August. Unfortunately, Iran's politicians, as before, decline to participate in these talks. They do not want to take a constructive and realistic approach to the solution of regional problems as Afghanistan does. This stand does not conform with the (?wishes) of the Iranian people. Realizing the peaceful initiatives repeatedly propounded by Afghanistan undoubtedly meets the interests of all neighboring countries, including Iran, and can help to improve the situation in this part of the world.

COMPARISON OF RYZHKOV-AGAZADEH MEETING

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 August carries in its Morning Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the meeting between Nikolay Ryzkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, Iran's minister of oil, on 19 August. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Talk in the Kremlin," has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 20 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: "19 August" (instead of "today")

Paragraph seven, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: means through talks.

Present at the conversation, which was held in a businesslike atmosphere, were N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the state committee for foreign economic relations. (rewording, adding passage, deleting final paragraph which is carried as separate item on page 5.)

IVANOV: NORWAY BECOMES 'NATO RECALCITRANT'

PM211027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov "Letter from Oslo": "Why the Conservatives are Unhappy..."]

[Text] The new English expression "footnote land" can best be translated as "land whose name is recorded in the footnotes." This title was first awarded to Denmark, which allowed itself to express opinions contrary to U.S. and NATO directives; these were recorded in footnotes to the texts of certain NATO documents in the following way: Denmark abstained on this question, or, Denmark did not agree with this section of the communique, and so forth.

Now Norway has been listed with the "NATO recalcitrants." Just what did this country, which has the firm reputation of Washington's "obedient student," do? Let us put it bluntly: Norway did not go as far as Denmark. In an article entitled "Debates on Norway's Footnotes Policy," Arne Olav Brundtland, the well-known foreign policy expert, claims that the new government did not intend to exacerbate relations with NATO leaders. The fact is that Norwegian Defense Minister J. Holst, acting within the framework of Storting (parliament) instructions, defined Norway's position on a number of issues. This was sufficient for the Atlanticists to rush to attack the Social Democratic cabinet. "Norwegian footnotes are a clear signal that the new government will undermine the foundations of our security," AFTENPOSTEN wrote with dissatisfaction. Norway's switch to being a footnote land, this newspaper's leading observer claims, is tantamount to political suicide. Here is another quotation, again from AFTENPOSTEN: "Our minister's behavior in Brussels could lead to a cooling of relations with the United States and ultimately to a weakening of the military alliance."

However, let us return to the moment when the new leader of the Norwegian military department crossed the threshold of NATO headquarters. His first objection concerned the U.S. proposal to commence production of binary weapons. He also informed his NATO colleagues that Norway would like to clarify its position regarding the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." As is well-known, Norway has said "no" to the plans to militarize space. The former bourgeois government was forced by poublic pressure to take this step. K. Willoch, then head of the cabinet, was not so much scared of objections from the opposition Norwegian Labor Party as he was of losing the support of his coalition partners -- the Centrists and the Christian People's Party. The resolution adopted by the Storting committed the government to oppose the plans to militarize space.

And yet the Atlanticists have not laid down their arms. The then Defense Minister A. Sjaastad, although he informed his NATO partners about the parliament's decision, immediately assured the United States that Norwegian firms were prepared to participate in developing the SDI program. Then new Defense Minister J. Holst, relying on the Storting decision, asked for written confirmation that Norway would not participate in the "star wars" plans in any form.

As for binary weapons, at the end of last year, when reports appeared in the press about Washington's plans to start creating new chemical weapons, then foreign Minister S. Stray assured parliament deputies that the government would not permit gas arsenals to be sited in the country. "We have officially informed our NATO partners about this," he said. So here too J. Holst has not gone beyond the outlines formulated by the previous government and the supreme legislative body. But that has not stopped the nonsocialist [burzhuaznyye] parties beginning a "psycholoigical attack" on the Social Democratic cabinet.

ARBEIDERBLADET believes with some foundation that the Conservative leaders are being scared by the possibility that the Social Democrats may go beyond the framework of the relations with NATO that were so stubbornly asserted by the Conservatives. But the nature of these relations does not suit many Norwegians. Thus, an opinion poll carried out among Norwegian Labor Party activists shows that 90 percent of them would vote for the creation of a nuclear-free zone and over 80 percent oppose the country's participation in the plans to militarize space. Nor do they share the fears over Norway being turned into a footnote land.

Of course, everyone puts their own cast on this concept. Norwegian Atlanticists have turned it into a swearword, while those who think about the country's future believe that it reflects a desire for an independent foreign policy.

SARTZETAKIS RECEIVES SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

LD202154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Athens, 20 Aug (TASS) -- Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, has received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by R-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Russian, here on an official visit.

During their conversation, there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of international problems. Special attention was reserved for the recent peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union, set out in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Greek president high praised them, remarking that these proposals have met the widest response among Greek public opinion. Sartzetakis also spoke highly of the USSR's stand for a just solution of the Cyrus problem.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES BELGIAN KING ON HOLIDAY

LD212022 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to Baudouin, king of the Belgians, that contained heartfelt congratulations and wishes of wellbeing to him and all the Belgian people in connection with the national holiday of the country. The telegram expressed confidence that the good relations between the USSR and Belgium peoples, would be further developed in the interests of the consolidation of international security, the strengthening of trust and cooperation on the European Continent.

In reply message Baudouin, king of the Belgians, expressed gratitude for the congratulations and assured the Soviet Union on his personal behalf and on behalf of the Belgian people that Belgium sought to develop balanced and harmonious cooperation between the two countries.

CPSU RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON KOMMUNIST'S FOCUS

PM221201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee Has Adopted a Resolution 'On the Journal KOMMUNIST'" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The great scope and complexity of the tasks to attain a qualitatively new condition of socialist society, tasks which were set by the 27th CPSU Congress, demand the further creative development of revolutionary theory on the basis of a thorough interpretation of the great heritage of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, the study of the new phenomena in life, the experience of socialist and anticolonial revolutions, the practice of socialist and communist building, and the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, and generalization of the achievements of contemporary science. Historical turning points and qualitative changes for the better in the objective trends of social development and in socioeconomic and political conditions are continuously reflected and theoretically substantiated in Marxism-Leninism as a living teaching, enriching the relevant propositions and its rich and diverse content.

In today's conditions it is particularly important to make the party's and society's ideological life increasingly intensive and productive, to create favorable conditions for bold scientific questing and for overcoming the scholasticism, dogmatism, and quotation-mongering [nachetnichestvo] which obstruct the development of creative thinking, and to concretize and develop the fundamental principles and propositions of Marxism-Leninism as a comprehensive teaching, all of whose components are in unity -- Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism.

An increasingly active role has to be played by the journal KOMMUNIST in the development and implementation of the congress ideas, the further expansion and deepening of the new set of problems in social sciences, the ensuring of a decisive turnabout of scientific research toward practical requirements, and the education of all cadres in the skill to think and act in the new fashion.

The journal KOMMUNIST is called upon to provide a platform for the developing social thinking and for summing up the social experience of the masses, to support everything new and advanced that emerges in the course of restructuring, to reveal the immediate and profoundly revolutionary nature of the restructuring, and to take an implacable stance against inertia and routine, against obsolete ideas and prejudices both in theory and in practice. It is the journal's duty to vividly and convincingly demonstrate the entire value and abiding significance of Lenin's ideas and their close ties with the present time, and to assist by all means the development of the new thinking and new approaches in political, organizational, economic, and ideological education activity in line with the demands of the time.

It is important to study in depth the sources and nature of petty bourgeois mentality in all its manifestations and to expose its implacable hostility toward scientific socialism. The journal must be a militant organ in the struggle against bourgeois ideology, opportunist concepts, and attempts to emasculate and deaden [omertvit] the revolutionary and creative content of Marxist-Leninist theory. It is necessary to proceed from clear-cut class positions against all manifestations of antiscientific and reactionary views on the development of human society.

The journal KOMMUNIST has galvanized its activity in the post-congress period. Its material shows purposefulness, creative presentation of a number of theoretical questions, and realistic evaluations of phenomena in life, and the forms in which material is presented have become more dynamic. It is, however, necessary to raise the journal's work to a qualitatively new level on a stable long-term basis.

The main element in the work of the journal KOMMUNIST comprises profound explanation of the propositions, conclusions, and directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, elaboration of the entire set of philosophical, socioeconomic, moral, and psychological aspects of the country's accelerated progress and, on this basis, enrichment of the concept of acceleration as the fullest theoretical expression of the objective demands of the present stage in Soviet society's development. The journal KOMMUNIST is called upon to head the incipient theoretical interpretation of the new problems arising from the practice of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The material published by the journal must reveal Lenin's fundamental views of socialism as the living creation of the people's masses, the role and significance of the human factor in all social transformations, the worldwide historical achievements of the socialist system, and this system's advantages and potential in the development of the economy, the social sphere, democracy, and the enrichment of spiritual life.

The key to the steady accumulation of knowledge about society and the laws governing its improvement lies in constant adherence to the dialectical method for analyzing social reality which combines a revolutionary critical approach, theoretical perspicacity, and scientific anticipation of the main trends in the ongoing development of society, whose self-evolution [samodvizheniye] originates from real contradictions and the struggle between the new and the old, a struggle which encompasses all spheres of social life.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism bequeathed the greatest examples of applying the dialectical method in different spheres of science and practice. They demonstrated the insuperable might of this method. To apply it today means to soberly analyze the facts guided by the objective logic of life rather than by far-fetched dogmas and stereotypes. To face life in all its variety -- such is the basic demand of the 27th CPSU Congress, and this is the only way to achieve the theoretical enrichment of modern Marxist-Leninist thinking. This is why there is a need for scientific daring, fundamental theoretical generalizations, open comparison and competition between ideas in those directions that are of a questing nature, and discussions and considerations on all unstudied or insufficiently studied questions of philosophy, political economy, theory of scientific communism, history, and the other social sciences. The main point concerns the actual results of social studies and how they serve practice, the acceleration of society's development, the enrichment of culture, the galvanization of the human potential, and the elevation of man himself to the heights of knowledge and morality.

It is incumbent upon the journal KOMMUNIST to stimulate the innovative presentation of the new problems originating from life, and to set an example of thorough and comprehensive study of these problems, accuracy of information, and substantiated and effective forecasts and recommendations. The journal must actively assist the profound restructuring of the entire system of social sciences. Establishing an atmosphere of creative questing and comradely discussions, it is necessary to combine in a Leninist fashion innovation and flexible thinking with clear-cut class positions, with philosophical and methodological principledness.

Serious tasks face the journal KOMMUNIST as regards stimulating development of new avenues and forms of activity in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and scientific communism and the enhancing of their quality. Philosophical thinking is still, in many respects, immersed either in the past or in abstract ideas, greatly removed from practice, to the detriment of an analysis of the pressing problems of the present. Philosophy can effectively perform its social and scientific functions only when it reacts promptly to the main events in the country and the world arena, to the fundamental discoveries and processes of science. It must provide an answer to the perturbing problems of daily and spiritual life, and to complex moral questions.

Marxist-Leninist philosophy is called upon to further develop its scientific content and provide a theoretical and methodological basis for other sciences. The quality of this most important aspect of philosophical work is by no means least dependent on enhancing the standard of philosophical research and on taking into account the specific features of philosophy's cognitive approach toward the world. The disregard of these specific features, their reduction to the level of the principles and methods of specific sciences, and detachment of philosophical research from development of the entire body of scientific knowledge are all equally unacceptable in this regard.

Contemporary social development poses problems with a primarily complex nature, whose solution demands joint efforts by representatives from various fields of knowledge. It is incumbent upon philosophical science to show greater initiative in drawing the attention of scientists to these problems; to study the universal, essential, and law-governed ties and relations; interpreting them on a broad philosophical, cultural, and historical scale and revealing the growing importance of the social and esthetic aspects of scientific activity. It is necessary to expand and consolidate the alliance, bequeathed by V.I. Lenin, between philosophers and representatives of the concrete natural, technical, and social sciences, and likewise to expand and consolidate their joint research into major national economic, sociopolitical, and cultural problems.

Paramount among the most important problems of philosophy and scientific communism are:

THE DIALECTICS OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT AT THE NEW HISTORICAL STAGE: acceleration of socioeconomic development and transition to a qualitatively new condition of Soviet society; improvement of the social and political system; development of socialist society's superstructure under the conditions of progressing democratization of social life; the nature of contradictions in socialist society and the machinery for their resolution; assertion of the principles of social justice under contemporary conditions; the social values of socialism; consolidation and development of the multinational Soviet statehood; socialism as an historical alternative to capitalism;

SOCIAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS: social aspects of the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution, and the opposing nature of the humanistic and technocratic approaches toward it; problems concerning the education, improved training, and retraining of cadres, including society's growing need for electronic literacy; theoretical and applied problems of the creation of "artificial intelligence"; the scientific and technical revolution and new means of cognition of the environment; ways and forms for linking the latest stage of the scientific and technical revolution, involving man's entry into space, the use of nuclear power, and development of microelectronics, data processing, robotic engineering, and bioengineering, with the fundamental advantages of socialism at the qualitatively new stage of its development under the conditions of acceleration.

Analysis of the world-outlook and ethico-humanist problems of scientific and technical progress is inseparable from criticism of technocratism expressed in the concepts of the "informational society" of the 21st century, which is allegedly to replace both capitalism and socialism, and is likewise inseparable from the criticism of scientism, and of moral and ethical nihilism, which are widespread in western bourgeois philosophy;

THE GROWTH OF THE ROLE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE ONGOING DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY: the human factor as the organic unity of consciousness and activity; need for scientific and technical progress in the universal worker [universalnyy rabotnik] and the communist ideal of the comprehensively developed individual; human intellect as the most important of all society's resources; revelation of all human capabilities and potential as the driving force and supreme objective of social progress.

A most important avenue of the activity of all the social sciences is active participation in work on communist education of the masses. Science is called upon to promote the shaping of people's world outlook and moral qualities and the growth of a conscious attitude to labor self-discipline, a sense of responsibility, and collectivism.

Sociological research, including research into the harmonization of social, collective, and individual interests; analysis of the requirements and stimuli of human activity; and study of the socioeconomic and moral-political foundations of the socialist way of life, relations within the family and marriage, and public opinion should be developed more extensively. It is necessary to assert in every way the lofty ideals of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and the social and moral principles of socialism and to wage an assertive struggle against contemporary forms of philistinism and spiritual aridity, parasitism, and consumerism.

More attention must be devoted to comprehensive problems of people's life and development, goals, ideals, and values, and the interaction between social factors and natural and biological factors must be studied in greater depth.

Restructuring of the economy, radical reform of the economic machinery, and improvement of management require the in-depth development of economic theory and primarily such fundamental problems in this field as the dialectics of productive forces and production relationships, the combination of centralism and autonomy, and Lenin's ideas on cooperatives and food tax [prodnalog] in the context of present-day conditions.

KOMMUNIST's attention must center on the fundamental Marxist premise concerning the dialectrically contradictory interaction of productive forces and production relationships as the main driving force of society's ongoing development. The continuous and purposeful improvement of production relationships and economic management methods is an obligatory precondition for sharply accelerating scientific, technical, and socioeconomic progress and galvanizing the human factor and the masses' creativity. Great theoretical and practical interest is attached to two organically interconnected avenues of the radical economic reform, which is called upon to sharply accelerate the transition to an intensive type of expanded socialist reproduction -- on the one hand increasing in every way the effectiveness of planned, centralized leadership in resolving strategic tasks and determining the rates and proportions of development and the balance of the national economy and on the other comprehensively developing the initiative, extending the limits of the autonomy, and increasing the responsibility of enterprises and associations.

Within the context of this twofold task it is necessary to set and solve the problems of switching enterprises and associations to genuine financial autonomy, self-financing, and financial self-sufficiency, making the level of collectives' income directly dependent on the efficiency of their work; to switch to economic management methods at all levels; to provide management with modern organizational structures taking account of the trend toward concentration, specialization, and production sharing; to optimize the links between sectorial and territorial management and the comprehensive economic development of republics and regions, and the organization of rational intersectorial ties; and to implement comprehensive democratization of management, enhance the role of labor collectives in it, step up controls from below, and improve accountability and publicity in the work of economic organs.

Special attention must be devoted to the problems of strengthening ownership by the whole people of the means of production and to the forms in which this ownership is realized, and the questions of using the potential of kolkhoz and cooperative property -- including the development of consumer and industrial cooperatives, as well as individual labor activity -- must be studied in depth when resolving urgent socioeconomic tasks.

The problems of the pace of economic development and the new quality of growth under conditions of the intensification of production in every possible way on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the restructuring of the economy, and effective forms of managing, organizing, and providing incentives for labor need to be comprehensively analyzed. The relationship between economic and social factors, and ways of modernizing the national economy, improving labor productivity, saving resources, improving output quality, and implementing new social, structural, investment, scientific, technical, agrarian, regional, and foreign economic policies must be profoundly revealed.

It is necessary to elaborate and report the political and economic aspects of the healthy functioning of commodity-money relations on a socialist basis, and the role, place, and historic perspective of commodity production and of the law of value under socialism, and to reveal specific forms of using the tools of commodity-money relations in accordance with the demands of restructuring the management system. In this connection, research devoted to improving planned price formation, the financial and credit levers of management, monetary circulation, the acceleration of the rate of turnover of funds, and the optimization of the combination of nationwide, collective, and personal interests is needed.

The scientific elaboration of these and other urgent questions of economic theory and policy must be conducted on the basis of analyzing and generalizing economic practice and conducting economic experiments in the country, and be aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving economic efficiency, utilizing all reserves of economic growth, and boosting working people's interest in taking better care of and augmenting national assets.

KOMMUNIST must comprehensively report ideas on integral strong social policy, the stepping up of new approaches to the social sphere, ways and means of improving material and spiritual life, and the essence and nature of the principle of social justice under socialism. A modern view of the development of the social sphere must be organically linked with the decisive role of the human factor in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and reveal the humanistic nature of socialism increasingly fully.

Unremitting attention must be devoted to urgent current and long-term problems of improving the people's prosperity, the substantiation of more effective methods of solving those problems, and the discussion of urgent and vital problems concerning the interests of various groups and sections of the population. The journal must promote the enhancement of cadres' social orientation and foster in them the ability to correctly define the range of social issues and the order in which they should be resolved and to find more rational ways of achieving planned social goals.

Comprehensive analysis of the dynamics of social, class, and national relations, the diversity of social life, the interets and needs inherent to socialism, and the cause of antisocial phenomena and ways of overcoming them is important.

The elaboration of the concept of the further democratization of society based on the deepening of socialist self-management by the people in all its forms, the expansion of publicity and the strengthening of socialist legality, the eradication of bureaucratism, the enrichment and utilization of the entire arsenal of Soviet people's sociopolitical and personal rights and freedoms, and their duties in work and in life is of fundamental importance.

In the social sphere questions linked with the increasingly full and profound assimilation by the working masses of the riches of spiritual and material culture and their involvement in various forms of artistic, scientific, and technical creativity are particularly urgent. The task of the journal KOMMUNIST is to purposefully propagandize the party's cultural policy and to reveal and support trends promoting the steady boosting of socialist culture, the enrichment of society's spiritual life, the intensification of the moral and aesthetic education of the people -- particularly rising generations -- and the shaping in them of healthy needs and high aesthetic tastes. More attention should be devoted to the creative problems of literature and art, to the publication of items devoted to the role of Marxist-Leninist criticism, and to articles against ideological aridity, philosophical indiscriminateness [vseyadnost], and aesthetic mediocrity and unscrupulousness. It is necessary to cultivate competition among minds and talents and cultivate rivalry in the sphere of artistic creativity.

A party-minded assessment should be made of any manifestations of national narrow-mindedness and arrogance, nationalism, and chauvinism in whatever form they take. Leninist principles are fundamental in researching and reporting on the history of the multinational Soviet culture.

The modern conceptual basis for peace-loving foreign policy is the organic melding of the new political philosophy of peace with the platform for specific resolute actions stemming from the realities of the nuclear space age, in which the historic confrontation between socialism and capitalism can and must take place in exclusively peaceful forms. Comprehensive disarmament, the eradication of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the improvement of international relations, and broad exchanges of the achievements of science and technology and cultural assets are the main aims of the all-embracing comprehensive system of international security and cooperation.

A most important avenue for the journal's work is to report on the theoretical foundations and humanistic goals of the party's peace-loving foreign policy and to analyze the development trends and contradictions of the modern world and ways and means of effectively solving mankind's problems, chief among which is the prevention of nuclear war and the preservation of civilization and life on earth.

New phenomena typical of the growing influence of world socialism on the course of international processes, the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the contradictions between capital and labor and among capitalist states -- particularly among the three main centers of modern imperialism: the United States, Europe, and Japan -- between multinationals and the national state form of society's political organization, between the interests of the military-industrial complex and the broad people's masses, and between imperialism and the developing countries and peoples must be spotlighted.

The elaboration of questions of the development of world socialism and a new type of international relations must be considered one of the journal's most important tasks. The major improvements taking place in the socialist community at the present turning point in world development, and the processes of intensifying cooperation in all spheres of social activity must be reported. The fraternal parties' positive experience must be profoundly generalized and propagandized and joint discussions of current questions of socialist building and international policy should be organized. Constant attention should be devoted to the problems of economic integration and progressive forms of cooperation in the interests of accelerating the socialist countries' scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development and economic security and enhancing socialism's influence and prestige in the world.

The processes taking place in the communist, workers , national liberation, and broad democratic movements require in-depth analysis. It is important to take into account the new realities, problems, and tasks which they have encountered in recent years.

In the atmosphere of acute ideological confrontation in the international arena the journal is called upon to conduct an offensive against the ideology and politics of imperialist oppression, social revenge, and militarism, to boldly defend the correctness of socialist ideals and practice, and to convincingly unmask the bourgeois policy of spiritual enslavement of the masses.

In the struggle for people's hearts and minds it is important to demonstrate the principled coincidence of the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people and communist goals with mankind's main humanistic values.

The cardinal task of KOMMUNIST is to reveal the party's vanguard role in our society's socioeconomic acceleration and to analyze, generalize, and propagandize the new forms and methods of party committees' political, organizational, and ideological activity. Its articles must help to fundamentally restructure party work, to improve the style and methods of political leadership, to strengthen the atmosphere of creativity, comradeship, principled exactingness, criticism, and self-criticism in the party, and to educate cadres, the party aktiv, and all Communists in the spirit of Bolshevik traditions.

Scientific research into not only the theory but the history of the CPSU and the world communist and workers movement and into fundamental generalizations about the natural laws of the historic development of the communist movement in all countries as the exponent of the eternal aspirations of working people and all progressive mankind needs to be substantially intensified. Analysis of past experience aimed at the present and the future is both an essential element of theory and also a method which can be used to elaborate new theoretical conclusions. While moving in this direction it is necessary to seek an organic combination of the tasks of research into the past with the tasks of interpreting the present and forecasting the future, to turn to the past, as Lenin put it, "from the viewpoint of what will be needed for our policies tomorrow or the next day" (Complete Collected Works, v. 38, p. 136), and to shift the center of gravity "not so

much to describing what we have experienced but rather to indicating the experience which we are acquiring and must acquire for our direct practical activity" (Complete Collected Works, v. 39, p. 342). It is necessary to constantly return to V.I. Lenin's creative laboratory and to the works of the last years of his life, which provide models of profound theoretical conclusions drawn precisely from the real practice of the initial experience of socialist building.

The elaboration of fundamental problems of party history, the comprehensive illumination of the path the party has traveled, the profound revelation of its leading role -- particularly at turning points -- the dialectics of continuity and innovation in party policy, the state of and prospects for the development of the science of party history, and the quality of research and teaching are all questions which must be constantly spotlighted by the journal.

The journal is being set responsible tasks in connection with the approaching 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is necessary to publish a series of articles demonstrating from various angles the multifaceted experience of our party and people and, as V.I. Lenin said on the fourth anniversary of the revolution, focusing attention on "still unresolved" tasks and the relationship between the ideals of October and the party's present course. In examining the worldwide historic importance of the October Revolution, its humanitarian initiatives, and the achievements and advantages of the system it produced, it is necessary to comprehensively reveal the pioneering, innovative nature of the socialist transformations in our country without bypassing errors and failings and showing the party's ability to make a proper assessment of them and find correct solutions for further progress along the path of October. Published articles must provide a sense of the living link between time, policies, and revolutionary traditions and their consonance with the overall moral and psychological atmosphere that has emerged since the April Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The contents, form, and methods of the journal's work must be brought into line with the demands of the time. The journal's writing staff must be expanded, the best theoretical forces must be focused around it, and new writers must be vigorously brought in.

The editorial bureau's links with party, scientific, and educational establishments and with USSR Academy of Sciences institutes must be strengthened and joint scientific conferences and seminars and the creation of comprehensive groups for the preparation of the most important items must be practised. Discussions and debates must be conducted in such a way as to ensure a real growth in knowledge and to elaborate serious recommendations of a conceptual nature. The substitution of pseudoscientific logomachy for discussions of current and acute vital problems, and of scholastic abstractions [zaumnosti] divorced from reality for discussions of major theoretical questions must be entirely ruled out.

The range of reviewed and annotated works and books must be expanded and analytical reviews of the problems of the state of affairs in various avenues of the development of sociology, art, literature, and teacher training should be periodically published. Articles in sociological journals should be analyzed and assessed and businesslike contacts developed with these journals. Party principledness, high scientific criteria, objectivity, and demandingness excluding any attempts to settle group and personal scores and ruling out personal bias, subjective predilections, and pigeonholing [prikleivaniye yarlykov] should be inherent in KOMMUNIST's articles on bibliographical criticism.

Reviews of the editorial mailbag and readers' letters and suggestions should be systematically featured, readers' conferences -- including at primary party organizations and labor collectives -- and meetings with the party aktiv and scientific public should be held regularly, and opinion polls should be used to improve the journal's work.

PRAVDA DETAILS FAILINGS OF KAZAKH SCIENCE ACADEMY

PM241812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[Own correspondents T. Yesilbayev and A. Petrushov article: "Not an Isolated Case; Using Scientific Potential Effectively"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- "Particularly great demands are made on scientists who are in the forefront of scientific and technical progress. However, in certain scientific collectives, and in particular in ours, narrow pragmatism and self-advancement flourish under the guise of 'activeness.'"

Those lines are taken from a letter by E. Malenko, senior scientific staffer at the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Petrochemistry and Natural Salts (Guryev city). The facts which he cited were confirmed. As a result, Academician N. Nadirov of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences was relieved of his post as chief scientific secretary of the republic academy (until recently he also held the post of director of the aforementioned institute). The selfsame N. Nadirov who not so long ago was referred to in publications as "acknowledged leader of the school of Kazakh petrochemists and one of the country's leading petrochemists" and as a man of "exceptional qualities."

For many years he simultaneously held jobs in different cities. From Alma-Ata, over a distance of thousands of kilometers, this "exceptional" man headed the collective of the Guryev Institute, mainly by telephone and by means of brief "forays." Two years ago N. Nadirov gave up the post of director. However, the telephone calls and the trips to the banks of the Ural continued. He remained in charge of general scientific and scientific organizational work at the institute. Furthermore, despite the prevailing state of affairs, he remained chairman of the scientific council. Meanwhile the new director, M. Diarov, obediently carried out the instructions issued from the mountains of the Zailiyskiy Alatau relating to the selection of cadres, their reassessment, and bonus payments. Research which was not envisaged in the plan continued to be encouraged. And so the petrochemists invented microphones, ichthyological traps, and spark plugs...

However, a semblance of attention to fundamental research was also created. When the Presidium of the Academy released N. Nadirov from his duties as director, the corresponding decision noted that over the previous 8 years the institute had introduced 42 scientific developments, producing a massive national economic effect. The "leading petrochemist" was made academician of the Kazakh SSR ACademy of Sciences for his firm links with practice.

It is not difficult to imagine the feelings of E. Malenko and his colleagues, aware of the true state of affairs at the institute. However, they did not lose their faith in justice. People's control organs were called in to look into the work of the institute. Gross violations of the procedure for computing the economic effectiveness of scientific developments were exposed. During the 11th 5-Year Plan alone, the fictitious savings totaled almost R100 million. The reai returns per ruble spent amounted to 20 kopeks instead of the R21 stated in the books.

When we were acquainting ourselves with the "Gurgev affair" we were given to understand at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section that this was an isolated case which, moreover, had received the appropriate assessment: N. Nadirov had been removed. But he was removed only after a complaint had been submitted. Now people in the republic's capital are concerned to find a job for him and a number of other compromised people. As for the case as such, it is by no means an isolated case. Take the Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing, which is also part of the Academy. Here they made a "mistake" of some R38 million in calculating the economic effect. And at the Institute of Nuclear Physics the "fraudulent" effect was around R17 million.

It was noted at the annual meeting of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences that "such a frivolous attitude to computing economic savings is up to a point characteristic of many institutes dealing directly with the introduction (of new development)." But is "frivolous" the right word? After all, bonuses were paid out for this "activity," and substantial bonuses too. In the case of the nuclear physicists the illegal payments over a period of just 2 years cost the state R150,000.

Certain scientists expressed fears that negative phenomena publicized in the press might adversely affect the prestige of Kazakh science. However, it is more likely that getting rid of the wheeler-dealers, self-seekers, and good-for-nothings will raise the academy's prestige and encourage its honest staffers. This was borne out by the academy's annual meeting itself, at which M. Aytkhozhin, the new president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and Lenin Prize winner, delivered a profound, self-critical analysis. Participants applauded the criticism of the unworthy work of individual scientists and collectives.

Kazakh science has much to be proud of. The development of the ore base and the retooling of ore mining enterprises, for instance, are unthinkable today without the developments that have been introduced into practice by the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Mining. Geological research has made it possible to sharply reduce the volume of prospecting work and to discover major new mineral deposits. In nonferrous metallurgy production techniques have been developed which make it posssible to comprehensively utilize mineral raw materials and waste. The scientific work of mathematicians, physicists, and biochemists has won recognition. However, much of this dates back quite a long way.

Over the past 5 years not a single licensing agreement was signed on the basis of development work done by Kazakh scientists. What does this indicate? Poor-quality scientific production. A lack of new, original ideas, profound approaches, and genuine innovativeness. But where were they to come from if the academy and many of its institutes were working along lines elaborated 40 years ago. [paragraph continues]

It is no accident that the academic establishments have failed to make their mark on the solution of problems pertaining to the intersector scientific-and-technical complexes that are being organized in the country and that none of these establishments is spearheading unionwide programs. The returns achieved by the scientific establishments have markedly decreased. When the "fraudulent" savings were exposed, it became clear that many of the results of studies that had been introduced were eyewash. Most of the institutes do not have close links with enterprises.

We have discussed the causes of the prevailing situation with many scientists and specialists. Most of them are convinced that in order to enhance the effectiveness of scientific research, it is necessary to switch to the intensive path of development, which is precisely what the previous leadership of the academy failed to do. Questions of the organization of scientific work, collaboration between the academic, industrial, and VUZ sectors, and the strengthening of links with production were neglected. Virtually no academic institute is capable of swiftly transforming a fruitful idea into an experimental installation or into new technology since most of them have no design or experimental base.

At the same time scientists believe that the level currently attained by Kazakh science is sufficient to resolve many regional problems on the basis of its own resources. However, so far the utilization of this potential is poor; there is not the necessary level of organization, discipline, and at times even elementary conscientiousness or honest approach to assigned tasks.

As is known, the reliability and standard of scientific results depend largely on the technical equipment which scientists have at their disposal. Scientists always seek to acquire the latest instruments and equipment. This was the case also in the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. And the result? Expensive scientific equipment lies unused at a number of academic institutions for years. At the Astrophysics Institute, for instance, a glass blank for a telescope has been lying about for 20 years in the manufacturer's wrapping. Imported measuring gear and a computer are idle. In subdivisions of the Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences 255 items of equipment are standing about unused. Almost half of them have grown obsolete without ever being of any use to science. A similar picture presents itself at the Institute of Chemical Sciences and elsewhere.

The training of scientific cadres in the republic is an issue which calls for special mention. There are more than 10,000 scientific staffers at academic establishments at present. But there is still no genuine concern for the training of young scientists. The average age of Kazakh doctors of sciences is 59. This is bound to affect the effectiveness of research.

Back in 1981 the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences adopted a resolution on improving work with young people. Has anything changed since then at the republic Academy of Sciences? Not a thing. A young scientists' council has been established but it is "left to fend for itself"; 700 young staffers urgently need to improve their housing conditions. Work with research students is also causing concern. It has become customary for certain doctors of science, as a result of their pursuit of material benefit, to take on too many research students to the detriment of the work. Thus T. Ashimbayev, director of the Institute of Economics, had 16 research students in recent years but only 3 managed to defend their thesis.

And finally there is another "grim legacy" inherited by the new leadership of the academy. We refer to the moral climate in research collectives. Over the past 5 years complaints from almost all scientific establishments have been received at the office of PRAVDA's Alma-Ata correspondent. At certain institutes months or even years have been spent on squabbles. Followups of the letters revealed that at the root of the complaints lay abuse of offical position, nepotism and local favoritism in the selection and placement of cadres, and suppression of criticism. The M. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art is a case in point. How did its former director M. Bazarbayev select his cadres? His deputy director for general affairs was a certain S. Kairkanov, who only had 7 years of schooling. During his employment at the institute this pathetic leader ended up in the drunk tank three times, but nonetheless he received sizable bonuses.

An abnormal work situation has developed also in a number of establishments of the Eastern Branch of Vaskhnil [V.I. Lenin All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences]. For several years now the Scientific Research Institute for Meadow and Pasture Farming has been in turmoil. Its director, Zh. Zhambakin, had submitted falsified data in his doctoral thesis. As a result, the presidium of the Higher Certification Commission barred him from receiving his doctorate and deprived him of the right to submit another thesis. The compromised director was released from his duties "in connection with his assignment to other work." What work? He remained at the institute as a section head and moreover... as scientific adviser to research students working for higher degrees. What a mentor for young people!

Now that new people have taken over the leadership of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences a reassessment of former views concerning many aspects of scientific work is under way. All components, from laboratories to the academy's presidium, need to be restructured. But so far this process is proceeding too slowly, especially at the academy's institutes. Letters to PRAVDA indicate that initiative frequently runs into a wall of indifference, and at times even overt resistance to the new demands. This calls for serious attention, and not just on the part of the presidiums of the academy and the Eastern Branch of Vaskhnil and their party organizations.

UKRAINIAN PARTY OFFICIAL VIEWS 'PARTY LIFE'

PM241624 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by A. Botvin, chairman of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission, under the rubric "Party Life: Responsibility to the Times": "Not Allowed"]

[Text] Kiev -- In the party there are no, nor must there by any, organizations outside the scope of monitoring and closed to criticism. There are no, nor must there by any, leaders protected from party responsibility -- such is the demand of the 27th CPSU Congress. Proceeding from this premise, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee constantly directs our work toward further strengthening, expanding, and improving monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government resolutions and improving the style and methods of the activity of the republic's party, soviet, and economic organs.

Monitoring of the fulfillment of party decisions on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress occupies a central place in the commission's work. The checks make it possible to reveal substantial shortcomings. For instance, over half the studies carried out in the science and production association of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services produced no economic effect. A considerable amount of time and resources there was spent on fulfillment various instructions from the sector headquarters that were unconnected with science. The activity of the association's experimental plants mainly boiled down to producing machine attachments and nonstandard equipment, and virtually no experimental output was produced. After the check the culprits were strictly punished, the leadership of the association was strengthened, and measures were taken to eliminate the violations that has been revealed.

Much attention is paid to monitoring complicance with contractual obligations. Thus at enterprises belonging to the Ukrdorstroyinsustriya Association of the republic's Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance it was discovered that failures to meet contractual obligations often take place not because the production plans ar enot fulfill but because of the pernicious practice of the nonregulated release of output, the utilization of it for enterprises' own purposes, and so forth. On the basis of the findings of the inspection the culprits were called strictly to account. Principled assessments were also made of violations of contractual discipline discovered by the party control commissions at enterprises in the Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee resolutions regarding the widespread introduction of progressive methods of labor widespread introduction of progressive methods of labor organization, the efficient utilization of equipment, the improvement of output quality, and the economical use of raw material, energy, and manpower resources is systematically checked. The fulfillment of the demands of the party and the government regarding the development of the agroindustrial complex is constantly watched.

Analysis of the findings of the inspections shows that negligence, waste, and all kinds of abuses appear wherever the Leninist principles of the selection and training of cadres are violated and party, soviet, and economic organs show tolerance and unjustified indulgence toward violators. Here is a typical example: Some time ago A. Krivolapov was promoted chief of the Crimean Oblast Main Supply Administration although when working previously as chief of the Krymstroy Combine he had been rude to his subordinates and had squandered construction materials, for which he was penalized by the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee. He continued his pernicious practices in his new post, crudely violated discipline with regard to finance, resources, and manpower estimation, allowed overreporting and distortions in state reporting and the illegal payment of bonuses, and encouraged servility. In order to shield himself from responsibility for his violations and the shortcomings in his work, Krivolapov lavished gifts on certain officials in organs higher up in the department. Many letters told of this. However, the republic's Gossnab and the Crimean party obkom, the recipients of the complaints, were negligent in examining them. It was only after a study carried out by Party Control Commission personnel that Krivolapov was removed from his post and expelled from the paarty.

The result of lack of control and indulgence of violators is that a leader loses his sense of responsibvility and degenerates. [paragraph continues]

This happened, for instance, in the Geodynamics of Blast Department and the special industrial design bureau in the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Subbotin Geophysics Institute, where A. Bovk was department leader and A. Kuzmenko was bureau chief. In their time they did much to develop the theory of and introduce into production new methods of producing controlled explosions. But in recent years they had become conceited and had embarked on the path of crude financial violations and abuses, thereby causing considerable material damage to the state. Various bodies received alerts about these facts. Some of them were discussed in Kiev's Radyanskiy Rayon People's Control Committee and the primary party organization. But every time they were examined the participants in the discussion, not daring to encroach on the prestige" of the leading scientists, showed a lack of principle. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee approved the Party Control Commission's resolution expelling Bovk and Kuzmenko from the party. They have been dismissed from their posts and criminal proceedings are being instituted against them. Those who connived with them have also been punished.

Taking such cases into account, we periodically check on how party, Soviet, and economic organs react to violations. Such a check was recently carried out in Rovno Oblast. It showed that, despite the measures taken in the oblast to strengthen party and state discipline, in a number of cases certain party committees covered up violations and abuses by officials, sometimes displayed indulgence and liberation toward them, sheltered them from strict responsibility, and moved them from one leading post to another. Ont the instructions of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee the party obkom instituted proceedings against the culprits and outlined and is implementing specific measures to prevent such things in the future.

Sometimes what happens is that party committees censure certain leaders who are CPSU members a great many times. There is a semblance of an exacting reaction to the shortcomings and violations that are revealed, but effective measures to prevent repetitions in the future are not taken. Often only the direct culprits have proceedings taken against them and the officials who assisted the violations or who have failed to take measures to suppress them are left out.

The affirmation of healthy principles in our life and the inculcation in cadres of the desire and ability to work in the new fashion demand that party organizations develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way. The Party Control Commission reacts promptly to instances of the suppression of criticism. In view of letters from Crimean Oblast reagrding cases of the suppression if criticism the commission is now studying the state of criticism and self-criticism in the party organizations there. There is still much to be done to ensure that the struggle against window dressing, complacency, and stagnation is stepped up in every collective.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the struggle against drunkenness we make heightened demands on Communists, especially leaders, when they show a predilection for liquor or organize banquets and also on those who take an unprincipled view of violators of the antialcohol legislation. Together with personnel of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, the commission has studied the situation in Volovetskiy Rayon, Transcarpathian Oblast. There officials who had been on drinking sprees were often sheltered from responsibility. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee found the Volovetskiy party raykom's work on these questions unsatisfactory. Strict proceedings have been taken against the culprits.

Much work must be mounted in the sphere of the struggle against unearned income. When they visit the localities party control workers notice both "shoots" of new experience, signs of complacency, and the slightest deviations in Communists' behavior. Life shows convincingly that a timely word of warning, sensible preventive measure, and openness in work help prevent serious violations. The main thing is not to stop half-way but to preserve and develop the spirit of high exactingness.

The present stage, a stage of the qualitative transformation of society, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted, demands of the party and every party organization new efforts, principledness in assessing its own activity, a businesslike approach, and selflessness. No one can violate the CPSU Statutes and the norms of party life. Analyuzing what has been done, we can see clearly that in our work there are still many untapped reserves and opportunities for further improving the effectiveness of control. We will persistently improve the style and methods of work and step up demands on every party member regarding the fulfillment of party decisions and an honest, conscientious attitude toward his public duty.

TALYZIN VISITS SIBERIA, DISCUSSES PROGRESS

LD231112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The visit of Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of Council of Ministers and chairman of te USSR State Planning Committee, to Buryatiya in Irkutsk oblast in Krasnoyarsk kray from 18 to 23 August, was dedicated to the examination of the issues of development of production forces of Eastern Siberia. Meetings with the party economic aktiv were held in the oblast and kray party committees, where the tasks concerning acceleration of work were set in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum in June 1986.

TURKMENISTAN CP SECRETARY ADDRESSES AKTIV

LD231541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] A meeting of the republican party and economic aktiv has taken place in Ashkhabad today. A specific program has been mapped out aimed at the further implementation of the reform of secondary and vocational schooling. Comrade Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and other participants of the meeting commented in their speeches that school reform is being undertaken in a comprehensive and gradual way. At the same time, the style and the methods of managing the people's education are being reorganized slowly. Serious shortcomings in particular are being permitted in their work of preparing and providing schools with new and systematic literature.

The need to strengthen the basic administrative link -- rayon departments of the people's education -- and to seriously improve ideological-educative work in training and growing generation was stressed.

MARKETS STRIVE FOR 'MORE REALISTIC FOOD PRICES'

AU250748 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 25 (AFP) -- Hundreds of trucks have been rolling into Moscow every morning this summer bringing to market surplus fruit and vegetables produced in the region's farming cooperatives.

The city's "kolkhozien" markets, where the cooperatives used to sell a limited quantity of quality produce at notoriously high prices, now offer substantially larger amounts at prices only slightly higher than in state stores. The produce is now twice as cheap as that sold on the free market by individual farmers, who now have to cut their prices in line with supply and demand. It continues to be of better quality than that sold in stores because it has not been stocked in warehouses.

The "new" kolkhozien markets are the result of a mini-revolution in food trading in the country, based on a resolution adopted by the government in April allowing state and private cooperative farms to freely dispose of their surpluses instead of going through government warehouses.

Once they have fulfilled their state quotas, the farms can sell the rest of their goods either on site or by transferring them to other districts. Prices are fixed by the independent "agro-industrial committees," created last November at every level of the country's hierarchy. The government's main objective is to increase the supply and quality of food products in the cities, at prices which properly reflect the market. Many retail food prices fixed by the state no longer reflect mounting production costs and the consumer's increasing capacity to pay.

Meat, sausages and other meat products, for instance, are notoriously undersupplied to the state stores because prices are fixed at about half current production costs. At the current retail price of fresh meat, fixed 23 years ago, the state has to pay cattle farmers 20 million roubels (30 billion dollars) in annual subsidies.

There are already kolkhoziens to sell high-quality sausage and other meat delicatessen products. The charge about 11.70 roubles (17 dollars) a kilo, a tenth of a teacher's monthly salary and double the state price. But there is no delicatessen in state stores.

The price of bread has not changed for 30 years, while the average wage of a Soviet citizen has more than doubled. The cooperatives prefer to use the bread, which is often made with expensive imported grain, to feed their cattle.

The government's campaign has concided with increasing calls in economic circles for more realistic food prices. The TRUD, the Soviet trade union daily, questioned last week the "doubtful theory" that prices should remain stable in socialism," and declared that such stable prices were "no longer jusitified." Other newspapers have put the stress on the level of rents, which has been fixed since 1928. They noted that rent payments currently represented only three per cent of a Soviet citizen's average salary, against 10 per cent 60 years ago.

The government is reportedly considering revising rents in line with the quality and other specific features of each living space, rather than only surface area, as it has until now. Meanwhile, higher consumer income will keep the prices of luxury products such as cars at a high level, Anatoliy Komin, Price Committee vice-president, told the communist youth newspaper, KOMSOMOSKAYA PRAVDA.

"We sell 800,000 cars a year to individuals, which shows that people have money. If we brought prices down, this would only lengthen the waiting lists," he said.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21-24 AUGUST

LD230449/LD250011 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 21-24 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 August

Intensivnaya wheat is becoming more and more widespread in Kirgizia; it was bred by selectionists of the republic. This year it yielded 82 quintals from every hectare at the Sokuluk crop trial site in the Chu valley. Kirgizia's selectionists have also bred regionally-zoned and other high-yield strains of wheat, such as (Eristrospermum)-80, (Lutestsen)-46 and (Frunzenskaya)-60. All are suitable for intensive cultivation. (0000)

The first 100,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to elevators in the Altay. (Moscow Television 1030)

Sowing has begun in Tambov Oblast. This year the area sown to winter wheat cultivated by intensive methods is being expanded to 260,000 hectares, 100,000 hectares more than last year. (Moscow Television 1030)

The Altay state and collective farms have today overfulfilled the rye procurement plan. More than 110,000 tons of grain have been supplied to the elevators. On many fields rye yielded up to 30 quintals and in the places where intensive technology of cultivation was used, the yields were even higher than 40 quintals per hectare. (1100)

Fruit orchards, cereal and sugar beet fields have received abundance of nourishing moisture in the Goriyskiy Rayon of Georgia. Waters of the Kura have been transported today with the help of pumps here to the height of 200 meters. They will irrigate 3,000 hectares of land. The creating of the Gori irrigation system is the first step in the implementation of irrigation program of the republic for the period of up to 1990. It is calculated that another 6,000 hectares of irrigated land will be put into use by more careful utilization of local water resources. (1300)

Silage-making has begun in Moldavia. Machine operators have to harvest over 200,000 hectares of silage corn and about 300,000 hectares of grain corn. Sunflower and sugar beet plantings are ripening. (1330)

Fodder procurement is continuing at Kazakhstan's farms. Almost 32 million hectares in the republic were assigned to hay-making. Grasses have been harvested from 27 million hectares. A total of 14 million tons of hay and over 4 million tons of haylage have been stored. (1430)

22 August

The Pavlodar tractor works had assembled 50 self-propelled "Step" reapers by the beginning of September, thus fulfilling an important part of its pledges for the year. They are now undergoing testing in Kazakhstan, Siberia, Altay and in the Volga Region. The 17-meter reaper can gather in perennial grasses, grain, corn and sunflowers. By the end of the year, farmers will receive 500 such wide-cut reapers. More than 100 enterprises of various ministries and departments are taking part in producing them. (0204)

Udmurtiya machine operator are today carrying out the sowing of grain on the last third of the winter belt. Rye will occupy more than 65,000 hectares of intensively farmed fields, three times last year's figure. Although sowing rates are a little higher than last year, this work is being carried out slowly. While northern rayons are completing sowing southern ones are lagging behind. (0420)

So far 1 million tons of hay, haylage and other types of fodder have been prepared in Osh Oblast of Kirghizia. In Kirghizia as whole about 3.5 million tons of fodder of all types have been stockpiled. (0600)

Half a million tons of grain have been sold to the state in Bashkiria so far. This is roughly one-fifth of socialist peldges. The harvest is being made very difficult by rain falling almost every day. Machine operators are taking advantage of every minute of good weather. The harvest has begun in Tyumen Oblast. Winter rye is being gathered is a good harvest. The first thousands of tons of grain have already reached elevators. Mass sowing of winter grain crops began in Ryazan Oblast today. Wheat and rye are beign sown. Intensive methods willbe used on 120,000 hectares of the 400,000 hectares that wil be sown. (0800)

To date grain crops have been gathered in Latvia from 80 percent of the area; some farms have already completed the harvest. (1330)

The Volynskaya Oblast of the Ukraine has supplied the state with 156,000 tons of grain instead of the 140,000 tons laid down by the plan. (1430)

By this morning more than 500,000 tons of grain from the new harvest had arrived at procurement points from Tatariya (2230)

23 August

By this morning 700,000 metric tons of grain had arrived at elevators in Uralsk Oblast in Kazakhstan. (0204)

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Mari non-Chernozem Zone have begun the grain harvest on the second half of the sowed areas. Frequent rains make the work difficult.

The Mari grain growers are increasing the sale of grain to the state. By today half of the planned target had been delivered to the procurement points. (0600)

Altay machine operators have started cutting and threshing spring wheat. Today grain from the new harvest began arriving at all of the kray's grain reception points. Most attention is focused on fields given over to intensive farming methods -- more than a third of the acreage under wheat. (1100)

The formation of the youngest industry in the Kirghiz SSR, sugar beet seed-growing, has been completed. Former labor-intensive production has gone over in full to intensive technology methods, thereby stabilizing procurement volumes and deliveries of produce. Field workers completed threshing of the harvest today, a week earlier than usual. They have gathered about 15,000 metric tons of high-quality sowing material for the country's beet fields. (1100)

24 August

Farmers in Tatariya are now completing harvesting on the first million hectares. About 600,000 metric tons of grain have been poured into state granaries, including 100,000 tons of beancrops. This is about half the amount set in the state plan. (0204)

Lvov Oblast has already sold 149,000 metric tons of grain to the state as against its planned target of 130,000 tons. (0430)

Harvesting machines today went into the grain fields of ryazan Oblast where millet and buckwheat occupy about 90,000 hectares. (1100)

SUNDAY PRODUCE MARKETS IN MOSCOW SUCCESSFUL

LD241245 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 24 August carries a news bulletin devoted to agriculture on the "News, Facts, Comment" program. In a report from Zhdaniv kolkhoz market in Moscow, correspondent Leonid Laravavich says that about 80 kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Moscow region are selling their produce at the Sunday markets in Moscow. In addition, regional agro-industrial associations have brought in 1,150 metric tons of produce from various parts of the country. Muscovites are pleased with the abundance, the quality and the prices. These are the first results of the decision to allow the farms to sell 30 percent of their planned production independently.

The market manager says about 16 sovkhozes near Moscow are represented. Business is brisk. A woman in line to buy grapes says she has tried them, and they're very good. Price are lower than at ordinary kolkhoz markets. A local official says it's too bad that the market is only held on weekends. He urges the farmers to come in with their fruit and vegetables every day. It would also be a good idea, he says, if there were prior arrangement as to what produce will be brought from each region, and in what quantity -- to avoid a "coals to Newcastle" situation. An Armenian trader agrees with this, mentioning a glut of eggplants.

The visitors have been warmly received in Moscow and are pleased with the facilities provided for them. One problem that has already arisen is a shortage of people to man the stalls; something needs to be done about this as soon as possible.

GEN SHABANOV ON IMPROVING MILITARY HARDWARE

PM211429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Army General V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Combat Potential: Technical Equipment": "The Material Basis of Defense Might"]

[Text] The party's program instructions on defense policy elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress embrace the whole range of current problems of Soviet military building and the reliable defense of the motherland and the gains of socialism. Among the measures being undertaken to this end, a very important place is assigned to measures aimed at ensuring that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential continues to comprise a firm alloy of military skill and a high level of technical equipment, ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline among personnel, and loyalty to patriotic and international duty.

Each of these components has its own qualitative features, and they are all developing and improving. The greatest dynamism is to be found in the changes taking place in the material and technical base and in the technical equipment of troops and naval forces. This has always been the case, but this natural law makes its presence felt particularly at the current stage of scientific and technical progress, which was and is the direct source of qualitative shifts in military affairs. It is quite obvious that the party's course of accelerating scientific and technical progress also objectively ensures, where necessary, the accelerated development of the material base of the country's defense capability and the combat might of its Armed Forces.

Everything done in our country in the sphere of military building and the development and improvement of the Armed Forces and their technical equipment is subordinated to defense goals and to ensuring the reliable protection of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the gains of socialism. As was stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, the thrust of Soviet military doctrine is unambiguously defensive. Our country is in favor of taking weapons of mass destruction out of circulation and confining military potential within the limits of reasonable sufficiency. But the nature and level of those limits continue to be defined by the positions and actions of the United States and its partners in the various blocs.

Through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles, the international situation remains complex. Imperialism's aggressiveness, far from falling, has increased. By virtue of its social nature, imperialism constantly generates an aggressive policy. In the hope of reversing the course of history, it follows the path of military adventures, which have already brought mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe more than once.

The aggressive U.S. militarist forces are the main strike force of world imperialism. Not only do they themselves actively engage in military preparations, they urge the European NATO countries to do the same. Militarism in the FRG is being revived and strengthened. Britain sharply stepped up its participation in NATO military preparations with the coming to power of the Conservative government. Japan's course of militarization of the country has also been stepped up.

The U.S. imperialists have set themselves the goal of wrecking the strategic parity which has grown up in the world arena, achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, and on this basis securing world domination.

In the course of the arms race, which is being modernized on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, MX missiles with 10 nuclear warheads are being adopted. Work has been accelerated on development of the Midgetman ICBM, which is small in size and, according to the Pentagon's intentions, low in vulnerability, and of new long-range strategic cruise missiles. By 1990 it is planned to build 15 Ohio submarines, to be equipped with the new Trident-2 sea-based ICBM's. The supersonic B-1B strategic bomber capable of carrying up to 30 strategic cruise missiles with nuclear warheads is now entering the armory.

The U.S. Administration attaches great significance to the buildup of forward-based nuclear potential near the borders of the Warsaw Pact countries. To this end, American ballistic missiles and medium-range cruise missiles have been deployed in Western Europe since 1983.

The United States recently announced the start of development of hypersonic transatmospheric manned and unmanned aircraft capable of flying in the 50-150 km range of altitudes at speeds comparable with those of ICBM's.

Alongside the improvement of nuclear weapons in the United States and the other NATO countries, work is in progress on a broad front to develop high-accuracy guided weapons (missiles, shells, mines, torpedos, and so forth) and search-and-destroy and fire complexes with nonnuclear warheads. Traditional types of arms are being steadily improved: tanks, all types of artillery, infantry combat vehicles, front-line and army aircraft, surface ships and submarines, and arms for them.

The U.S. ruling circles' plans aimed at the militarization of outer space -- the so-called "star wars" program -- are a serious danger to the cause of peace and international security. This program is hypocritically described as defensive, but in fact it is one more type of offensive weapon designed to inflict strikes on targets in the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

Gambling on implementation of the SDI program, U.S. military-political circles hope it will force the Soviet Union to create systems to counter it, and that this expenditure will drain it economically, thwart the course of further improving the people's living standard, and retard the fulfillment of the social program. Speaking in Vladivostok, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said: "We know exactly who continues to cherish the hope of the systematic, methodical destruction of the USSR and the socialist countries, making use of economic, moral, psychological, propagandist, political, and military means to that end. But we can say that this cause was doomed before and is hopeless today."

In the complex, tense international situation, our party and the Soviet state are doing everything to thwart imperialism's dangerous designs and cut short the arms race. They persistently, consistently pursue a Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy and put forward initiatives in the international arena which are aimed at lessening tension and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. These initiatives are well known. But how do the U.S. ruling circles respond to them? By refusing to stop nuclear tests. By rejecting existing accords on strategic arms. By refusing to leave space free from weapons. They gamble on strength, on the nuclear fist, on terrorist piracy, thereby undermining international security.

In these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government are forced to take the necessary and, frankly, obligatory measures to strengthen the country's defense capability and prevent military superiority on the part of the United States and the NATO bloc over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

The CPSU will make every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which excludes strategic superiority on the part of the forces of imperialism, to improve in every way the Soviet state's defense capability, and to strengthen the combat collaboration among the armies of the fraternal socialist countries -- the new edition of the CPSU Program defines extremely clearly our party's policy in the defense sphere.

One of the main components determining our Armed Forces' readiness and capacity to decisively rout any agggressor is, of course, their technical equipment, which forms the material basis of the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy. Here our military-technical policy invariably accords with the defensive nature of Soviet miltiary doctrine and is aimed at maintaining the strategic parity which has grown up in the world arena.

The flexibility of the socialist economy and its ability to restructure itself and develop in accordance with the developing situation enable us to adopt prompt measures to restore the strategic parity if it is violated by militarist circles. However, this does not mean that in our military-technical policy we follow in the wake of the probable enemy or copy its armaments. Our military experts, scientists, and designers have long since proved their ability to predict correctly the path of development of arms and to create their own highly effective weapons which yield nothing to the weapons of the probable enemy. The traditions of those who created the weapons of the Great Patriotic War, weapons which showed undoubted superiority over those of fascist Germany, are devoutly maintained in our design and production collectives. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress notes that the Soviet Army and Navy have modern arms and hardware.

The chief component of our Armed Forces' combat might and the paramount factor in deterring aggression are the strategic nuclear forces, created in response to America's -- the Strategic Missile Forces and the strategic forces of the Navy and Air Force, which are in constant readiness to immediately inflict a retaliatory strike. This triad of strategic nuclear forces has a highly efficient control system which has high survivability and is linked to modern means of warning of a missile attack. Their interaction robs the aggressor of the chance of making a surprise first missile strike against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, even with the pershing-2 missiles deployed in Europe.

It must be stressed that the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces are strictly in accordance with the SALT I and SALT II agreements.

The general-purpose forces are also developing within the limits necessary for defense.

The Ground Forces form part of the united formation of our Armed Forces. Their traditional arms -- tanks, infantry combat vehicles, artillery systems, combat helicopters, and means of communication, reconnaissance, and control -- are being constantly improved on the basis of the need to maintain their effectiveness at a level to exclude the superiority of the probable enemy in such arms. The Ground Forces are also armed with operational-tactical missiles capable of hitting various enemy targets at a great depth.

The Air Force has risen to a qualitatively new level. Air units and formations are armed with multipurpose planes and helicopters with various bomb, gun, and missile arms of the "air-to-air," "air-to-ground," and "air-to-sea" classes. [paragraph continues]

The control systems for these missiles, created on the basis of modern radioelectronics and optical electronics, ensure the high probability of hitting land, sea, and air targets by means of accurately guiding the missiles to target.

NATO's aggressive strategy attaches great significance to making air attack. We are therefore forced to devote much attention to the air defense of the country's military, industrial, and administrative targets, troops, and naval forces. To resolve these tasks, the Air Defense Forces are armed with modern means of detection and destruction of air targets. The basis of the means of detection of air targets consists of radar stations operating in various ranges of radio waves and capable of detecting targets flying at extremely low and high altitudes in conditions of intensive enemy jamming. The main means of destruction in the Air Defense Forces are interceptor aircraft and multiple [mnogokanalnyy] antiaircraft missile complexes.

The Navy has in its armory nuclear and diesel-powered submarines with an arsenal of missile and torpedo weapons, naval missile-carrying aircraft, and surface ships with mighty armaments, including antiship missiles. Naval formations and units are capable of carrying out operational tasks with a high degree of autonomy in sea and ocean theaters of military operations, both independently and in collaboration with other branches of the Armed Forces.

Great attention is devoted to equipping the Army and Navy with means of communication and control in all tactical, operational and strategic components. All types of communications are widely used, including space communications, which ensures the reliability and survivability of communications and control in the most diverse conditions of conducting combat operations.

The new edition of the CPSU Program says: "The Armed Forces... must display high vigilance and always be ready to stop imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies."

Always be ready.... That is the main demand of the party and people to the Armed Forces. It is above all in combat readiness and the level of readiness that the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces is realized, including the potential inherent in their weapons and military hardware. Hardware and weapons do not bring victory by themselves. It is people who achieve victory in battle, people who have a perfect mastery of the weapons entrusted to them.

The process of realizing the potential inherent in modern arms in the form of high combat readiness proceeds along many avenues. One is the pace and quality of mastery of weapons and hardware.

The weapons being created at the country's defense enterprises today, particularly the new models, require from the officers and all personnel of the Armed Forces a contemporary approach, which takes the form of a particularly thorough, profound study. Unfortunately, these increased demands are still not always met everywhere by an appropriate level of organizational work on the part of commanders, staffs, and political organs, especially at the stage of preparation for the assimilation of new models. Yet here everything is important: prompt professional selection of specialists, the right psychological mood, the ability to see and correctly tackle new problems on the "man-machine" interface. Only given an appropriate moral and psychological mood, only thanks to staunch military labor, can the commander and his subordinates study and master weapons and hardware sufficiently quickly and well.

Mastery.... It is very important to have the right idea of what lies behind that word. What lies behind it is the ability to use weapons effectively in modern warfare, in any conditions, at any time of the year or day. And that is not all. Mastery means knowing how to take from combat hardware everything that is inherent in it, to work toward the maximum, not the minimum. After all, the winner in battle is whoever is the first to locate the target at extreme range and the first to open accurate fire on the target.

To achieve the maximum, it is necessary tirelessly to improve the system and organization of combat, special, and operational-tactical training and the methodology of the training and education of officer cadres and to strengthen discipline and military order in every way. Combat training, field exercises, flights, and voyages, the rehearsal of practical habits in conditions as close as possible to those of combat -- that is the main task, the main workshop for the unit commander, the subunit commander, and the political worker. Today the whole country is tackling the tasks of restructuring, which is the cause of each and every one of us, the tasks of acceleration and the problems of intensification. These tasks are also urgent for command, engineering, technical, and political cadres in the Army and Navy. The acceleration of the qualitative improvement of field, air, and sea training, the intensification of combat training, the improvement of the style of all work in line with the demands of the restructuring -- today there is no more important, responsible task for the officer: The interests of the reliable defense of the motherland demand it.

And the emphasis should not only be on the mastery of new hardware. It is necessary to know how to make the most fruitful use of all the models of weapons available, all the available hardware, everything that our Armed Forces have at their disposal, that the people have entrusted to them.

It must also certainly be taken into account that hardware and weapons are today very costly. The intensive, creative labor of the servicemen's fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters is invested in them. Therefore it is very important to safeguard them, to operate them correctly, strictly according to instructions, without breakdowns or accidents, and to use them economically in the course of exercises and day-to-day combat training. Here much depends on the ability of commanders and staffs to give thought to the planning of combat training and its material backup, field and sea exercises, and flights, and to use simulators effectively, so as not to waste the running life of motors, fuel, or energy.

Hardware and weapons are supplied to the troops by defense industry enterprises. In the course of operation in the units and on the ships, possibilities naturally emerge for improving the design and increasing reliability and accuracy. Here it is hard to overestimate the importance of the innovator servicemen, inventors, and rationalizers. They do much to improve the qualitative characteristics of combat hardware. But their contribution can and should be even greater.

Of course, what is crucial for the level of technical equipment are scientists and engineers working for defense and the defense industry. But let us also remember those who accept the hardware at the plants and hand it over to the troops -- the military representatives at defense enterprises. Their contribution to improving the qualitative characteristics of weapons could and should be weighty and significant. The way to this situation lies through greater exactingness.

Clearly there are many problems associated with military hardware and its mastery among the troops and in the fleets. But they should all be successfully resolved. A profound knowledge of the principles of operation of weapons, their combat potential and conditions of use, and their means of interaction with other types of weapons -- that is what Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, demands of military cadres. It is the demand of our regulations, whose fulfillment guarantees the successful conduct of hostilities with a technically strong enemy.

ROCKET LAUNCHES SET FOR PACIFIC 26 AUG-5 SEP

LD231300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1214 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (TASS) -- Launches of rocket-carriers [Raketa-nositel] into the waters of the Pacific Ocean will take place in the Soviet Union from 26 August to 5 September. Each of the tests will be limited by a circumference of 20 nautical miles, with the centers having the following coordinates: 47 degrees 00 minutes northern latitude, 171 degrees 24 minutes of eastern longitude, and 39 degrees 05 minutes of northern latitude, 173 degrees 27 minutes of eastern longitude.

TASS is authorized to announce that in order to ensure security, the USSR Government is asking the governments of other states using the sea and air routes in the Pacific Ocean to give instructions to the corresponding bodies so that ships and aircraft will not enter these areas and the airspace above them daily from 0700-1100.

BELORUSSIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF ZALIVIN DIES

PM201600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Second Edition p 6

[V.S. Zalivin obituary]

[Excerpts] Major General of Aviation Vasiliy Semenovich Zalivin, Military Council member and chief of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District Air Force Political Section, has died after a serious illness. He devoted his entire life to selfless service of the Soviet people and the cause of the Communist Party which he joined in 1953.

V.S. Zalivin was born in 1929 in the village of Zalivino in Tarskiy Rayon, Omsk Oblast, the son of a peasant. After graduating from teacher training college he worked as a teacher. In 1949 he entered the Chelyabinsk Red Banner military aviation school for navigators and communications specialists. After graduating he served in various units. He was secretary of an aviation regiment party committee and worked in political bodies. [passage omitted]

A group of comrades